Weather
Cloudy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 and the minimum 28.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 40.8 and 34.9.

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JAPAN TO PUBLISH SECRET TREATIES MADE WITH CHINA

Instructs Baron Makino, Delegate At Peace Conference, To Reveal All

PRESS INDIGNANT

Tokio Papers Scold Chinese For Making Demonstration In Paris

CHINESE STANDPAT

Koo And Wang Declare They Have Acted Within Their Rights

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 9.—Baron Makino, the chief Japanese representative at the Peace Conference, has been instructed to disclose all unpublished treaties with China.

The action of the Chinese delegates at the Paris Conference continues the topic of comment.

The Hochi in a leader today entitled, "a very grave occurrence in diplomacy," criticises the attitude of the Chinese delegates as fraught with serious consequences at a time when China and Japan are vitally interested to present an harmonious and united front in order to effect the best solution possible for the Far East on the very important occasion now open in Paris. It regrets that measures of precaution were not taken by the Imperial Government effectively to prevent such an occurrence, but this does not exempt the Chinese delegates for being called to account for acting so flagrantly against the Japanese.

Condemns Chinese Delegates

The Nichi Nichi, in a leader under the caption, "Regrettable incident in Sino-Japanese relations," condemns the Chinese delegates as being open to a charge of betrayal of confidence. The Nichi Nichi says that it was under the impression that China and Japan had reached the fullest understanding to act in perfect unison at the Paris Conference. The behavior of the Chinese delegates naturally caused Mr. Obata to invite the attention of the Peking Government to the matter. The paper points out that the Hara Government has been following a most conciliatory policy towards China, which is appreciated by Peking. Consequently it is to be expected that the action of Mr. Wang and Mr. Wellington Koo will be deservedly dealt with by the Chinese Government. Japan has no reason to be afraid of the disclosure of the unpublished treaties with China provided established diplomatic procedure is followed.

Tokio, February 8.—The consensus of opinion here, press and otherwise, regarding the attitude of the Chinese delegates at the Versailles Conference, expects them to follow diplomatic usages. Thus it is felt that, while they are perfectly free to express their views, if diplomatic usages were ignored it would only tend to invite the loss of the thinking public and bring the reverse consequence.

The Asahi points out that the question of Tsingtau is a pacta transitoria and does not concern China's participation in the war.

Chinese Delegates Stand Pat
(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, February 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference has been advised from Peking of the Japanese complaint against its activities here. Dr. Wellington Koo and the other delegates expressed their surprise at those advices. They say that the Chinese case was fairly stated before the Council of the Five Great Powers on only an hour and a half notice. On the suggestion of the members of the Council, China offered to submit all secret documents and agreements between China and Japan. The delegates declare they stand ready to do this and accept the verdict of the society of nations on the issue.

Peace Delegates To Rush Preparing Of Material For Wilson's Return To Europe

Half Of Draft For League Of Nations Is Completed; Czech-Slovak Republic Formally States Its Desires

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Mr. Lloyd George left Paris this morning at 10 o'clock for London, where he will remain for two or three weeks. In his absence, Lord Milner will support Mr. A. J. Balfour at the meetings of the Council of ten delegates.

Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, also left today for Rome.

Paris, February 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During the meeting yesterday the Commission on the League of Nations reserved a certain number of questions which will be dealt with by a special commission.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, February 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—It is officially announced that substantially half of the draft constituting the League of Nations has been covered by the commission dealing with this question. In approving a number of additional articles drawn up the commission reached an agreement on certain questions of greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the League.

Reparation Commission Sits
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—An official communique from Paris today reports:

The Allied Commission on Reparation met today with M. Klotz as chairman and exchanged views regarding the establishment of principles governing the rights of the various nations represented to reparation for the damages caused by the enemy. The delegations are submitting memoranda to the secretary of the commission concerning this matter.

At a meeting of the President of of the United States, the Premiers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and Associated Powers, with the representatives of Japan it was decided to appoint a Commission comprising two members each nominated by France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States to examine the technical aspect of the question of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

The International Labor Legislation Commission met this afternoon and the general discussion of the British scheme was resumed and brought to a conclusion. A statement was also read on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

Czechs State Demands

Paris, February 5.—The demands of the Czecho-Slovaks, which the

(Continued on Page 8)

SOVIET INFORMS ALLIES IT WANTS TO MAKE PEACE

Bolsheviki Accept Invitation To Prinkipo Conference And Offer Large Concessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 6.—Tchitcherin, the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs, wirelesses that the Government Soviet accepts the invitation to the Prinkipo Conference and is ready to make peace with the Allies.

London, February 6.—The wireless message received from Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, states that the Soviet Government is prepared to begin conversations immediately at Prinkipo or any other place and requests the Entente to state immediately when and where and by what route the Bolshevik delegates should be sent. The Soviet Government is willing to acknowledge its financial obligation with regard to Entente creditors and to guarantee payment of its debts by raw-materials and to make concessions of mines, forests, etcetera, to citizens of the Entente. The extent to which the Soviet Government is willing to meet the Entente will depend on the military position.

Bolsheviki Repulsed By Esthonians

Stockholm, February 5.—The Esthonian communique yesterday reported:

In the direction of Pskov, two regiments of enemy troops, supported by artillery and armored cars, attacked our positions but were repulsed and forced to retire after violent fighting all day. We occupied Lake Peipus and the village of the same name, taking 46 prisoners.

Two Provinces Added To Bolshevik Republic

London, February 6.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Bolsheviki have proclaimed the Communistic Republic of Lithuania and White Ruthenia as a federal part of the Soviet Republic.

Willard And Dempsey To Fight July Fourth

Will Meet In 40-Round Battle For Heavyweight Championship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 5.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey have agreed to a contest on July 4, for the heavyweight championship of the world, the fight not to exceed 40 rounds. Jess Willard will receive G.$100,0000 and Jack Dempsey G.$27,500.

WILSON LEAVES EUROPE FOR HOME THIS WEEK

Will Sail From Brest On George Washington Wednesday Or Thursday

(French Wireless)

Brest, February 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Trans-Atlantic steamship George Washington, by which President Wilson will proceed to America on February 12 or 13, has arrived in the port of Brest. The U.S.S. New Mexico will escort the George Washington.

BIGGER NAVY FAVORED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Three-Year Building Program For Construction Is Unanimously Endorsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 5.—In the House of Representatives, Mr Padgett, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said that the Committee had unanimously approved the Government's three years program of naval construction, which would involve an annual appropriation of G.$750 million, owing to the very earnest and insistent message received by cable from President Wilson.

The latter had cabled Secretary of the Navy Daniels that nothing had occurred in Paris to change the recommendations made in his recent message to Congress. Mr. Padgett refused to publish the text of the message "because it involved more than our own domestic policy."

Mr. Butler the senior representative of the Republican Party on the Naval Affairs Committee, doubted whether the program would ever be completed.

DISCHARGES ARE GRANTED EX-'B' COMPANY MEMBERS

Men Who Turned In Kits Following Controversy Receive Papers From Headquarters

Discharge papers have been or are being sent to all the former members of "B" Company, British, S.V.C., who turned in their resignations following the protests regarding the appointment of commissioned officers and the dismissal of Corporal Heal. Something over fifty percent of the company turned in their kits as a result of the controversy and the consensus of opinion among these men is that their resignations having been thus recognised the matter is at an end.

It is understood that the members of the company still remaining on the rolls will endeavor to reconstruct the unit.

Great Ovation Given Returning American Fleet

REVIEW OF RETURNING FLEET. ©INT.

An ovation, probably the greatest in the history of New York, was given to America's war fleet upon its return from foreign waters. The photograph shows the long line of fighting ships passing in review before the official reviewing ship Mayflower (shown in left foreground). In the right foreground is shown the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument.

Britain Is Insistent On Punishment For Men Guilty Of War

Names Of Offenders And Nature Of Offenses Must Be Secret For Present

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—It is announced that Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General, has informed the journalists in Paris that the British view concerning the punishment of enemy offenders undoubtedly is that offenders, however highly placed, must be made to suffer suitable punishment without avoidable delay. Who precisely are the offenders, what offenses shall be charged against them and by what process punishment is to be imposed, are questions requiring most careful consideration. The Commission of Offense and Punishments is really engaged on a task of criminal investigation, hence secrecy is as important as the despatch. A great mass of very valuable material has already been collected and sifted and this is continuing without pause.

Hoover Working On Belgian Restoration

Arrives In Brussels To Discuss Reconstruction With Heads Of Government

(French Wireless)

Brussels, February 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Mr. Hoover, the Supreme Food Controller, has arrived in Brussels, where he is discussing with the ministers and the great industrial leaders the best means to hasten the economic restoration of Belgium.

FRANCE-ENGLAND FLIGHT IN 3 HOURS, 40 MINUTES

Giant French Plane Carries 14 Passengers And Heavy Luggage

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A giant aeroplane called the Goliath on Saturday left the aerodrome near Versailles. It carried 14 passengers, each carrying ten kilos of luggage, and made the voyage from France to England in three hours and forty minutes, alighting within ten kilometers of London.

THREE SHIPS HIT MINES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The Admiralty announces that the twin-screw 800-ton mine-sweeper Penarth struck a mine off the Yorkshire coast yesterday. Forty survivors have been landed in the Tyne and trawlers are engaged in rescuing the remaining forty officers and men.

Copenhagen, February 5.—The Danish s.s. Cermes struck a mine on the 3rd in the North Sea. One of the crew has been saved and seventeen are missing.

Christiania, February 5.—A Norwegian trawler has struck a mine off Hangesund. Eight of the crew were killed.

Day Of Kings Has Passed, Says Ebert At Assembly

Also Criticises Allies For Spirit Shown At Peace Conference; Germany May Refuse To Take Part

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Basle, February 6.—At the opening of the German National Assembly Herr Ebert declared that the times of kings, by the grace of God, had gone forever. He ascribed the loss of the war to the collapse of Germany's allies and Germany's own military and economic situation.

The German Military Party had been over-confident. The war had also exhausted Germany's opponents, who were introducing robbery and vengeance into their conception of peace despite the fact that the Allies had achieved their war-aims; namely the annihilation of German militarism and imperialism.

He threatened the Allies with a prospect of Germany not consenting to participate in the peace negotiations. Germany wanted to enter the League of Nations with equal rights to other powers.

He hailed the decision of German-Austria to unite with Germany, urged the working-classes to realise the necessity for production and concluded that the program of the national army ought to be to safeguard the German people and to establish a strong Socialist Republic.

German-Austria Joins Germany

Amsterdam, February 6.—A message from Berlin states that the Council of German-Austria has adopted a bill declaring German-Austria to be a member of the German Empire. The bill will be submitted to the Austrian National Assembly.

Amsterdam, February 6.—A message from Vienna states that the Provisional National Assembly of German-Austria has passed with enthusiasm resolutions conveying greetings to the German Constituent Assembly and expressing the hope that both parties will succeed in restoring the link forcibly broken in 1866, thus uniting German-Austria with the German motherland evermore.

Fighting In Bremen

London, February 5.—It is reported in Copenhagen that prior to the occupation of Bremen by the Government troops, the town was subjected to a bombardment in which the old Cathedral, Bourse, Town Hall and a great number of houses were much damaged.

Amsterdam, February 7.—A message from Berlin states that 30 persons killed and a hundred wounded in the fighting at Bremen have been taken in by the hospitals. The total number of victims was much more numerous.

Copenhagen, February 5.—The Government troops have entered the town of Bremen after heavy fighting and occupied the public buildings.

Unrest In Dusseldorf

Cologne, February 5.—The situation in Dusseldorf is nearing a critical stage owing to the resentment of the middle classes to Spartacist rule. The bourgeoisie, including lawyers, doctors, bankers hotelkeepers, the press and shopkeepers, have commenced to strike owing to their inability to get satisfaction with regard to their demands for freedom of the press and public meetings, the establishment of a constitutional Town Council and security for public and private property. As Dusseldorf is in the neutral zone and troops are consequently barred, it has become a hot bed for refugee communists.

Fighting On Eastern Frontier

Berlin, February 5.—The situation on the Eastern frontier is very critical. Heavy fighting has occurred between Breslau and Lissa, where the Poles are endeavoring to break through in order to advance upon Breslau. Thousands of Poles on the Silesian frontier are ready to participate in the invasion.

Line-up Of German Parties
(French Wireless)

Paris, February 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Berne says that the deliberations between the different parties of the German National Assembly have had the following results.

It has been definitely decided that the post of President of the National Assembly will be held by a member of the Socialist Majority Party. The numbers of the latter party are putting forward for the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Herr Edward David, who is well-known for his imperialist leanings. His election is no longer in doubt as the Democrats and the members of the Center Party promptly declared that his appointment would be agreeable to them.

The Democrats claim the post of First Vice-President, which they intend for Conrad Hoffmann.

The Center Party expects to receive the nomination for the post of Second Vice-President, which will be entrusted to Fehrenbach, a former president of the Reichstag. It is affirmed in parliamentary circles that Hoffmann and Fehrenbach are sure of election as the Majority Socialists will cast their votes in their favor.

Thus the collaboration of the three great parties, the Majority Socialists, the Democrats and the Centrists, grows more intimate every day. On the other hand, the Independent Socialists have decided to refuse the offers of collaboration made by the fraction of the Majority Party. They wish to stay isolated and persist in their attitude of opposition.

STRIKE SITUATION IN LONDON BETTER; HOPE FOR PEACE

Agreement Reached For Resumption Of Railways Soon As Possible

NOT YET RUNNING

Electric Trade Union Also Decides To Go Back To Work

TENSE FOR DAYS

Government Preparing To Use Extreme Measures To Safeguard Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The Board of Trade announces at 2:20 this morning that a conference between the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen and the management of the underground railway companies has resulted in an arrangement whereby the services will be resumed as soon as possible.

The London branch of the Electrical Trade Union yesterday evening ordered the immediate resumption of work pending national action.

London, February 8, 5 a.m.—The early morning trains to the suburbs of London served by the London and Southwestern railway did not leave Waterloo Station, the drivers not appearing.

Northern Situation More Favorable

London, February 5.—The strikes in Belfast and on the Clyde appear to be nearing their end.

The situation on the London underground railways is unchanged and hundreds of thousands of workers, male and female, were again compelled to trudge home tonight in the sleet and snow.

It is understood that the Government today arranged to provide the railways with army engineers capable of driving locomotives should the threatened strike of locomotive engineers materialise.

The Government has also taken steps to deal with the threat of the London electrical engineers to plunge the metropolis in darkness. The new Defense of the Realm Regulation, cabled today, is intended to protect the inhabitants from the grave consequences of cutting off the supply of light. If it does not suffice other steps will doubtless be taken.

The waiters and cooks in several of the West End restaurants and hotels continue to strike for an eight-hour day and the abolition of the system of pooling tips.

Pirrie Receives Deputation

The easier situation in Belfast is made evident by the fact that the Strikers' Committee is sending a deputation to Lord Pirrie, which he has consented to receive today, while a meeting of boilermakers, shipwrights and blacksmiths who are paid piecework yesterday revoked the resolution passed last week demanding an immediate advance of 30 percent in piece rates. This simplifies today's negotiations because only the question of hours is now in dispute.

There was little change in the majority of the Clyde shipyards yesterday but some 60 to 80 percent of the men in the various works have resumed while a meeting of the Whiteinch shipyard men has passed a resolution condemning the present strike methods and deciding to resume work today, relying on their trade-union leaders to secure their demands by constitutional means. One speaker expressed the opinion that the trouble was largely due to inefficient workmen.

Pirrie Hears Demands

London, February 5, (later).—The controller of merchant shipping construction, Lord Pirrie, met the Belfast Strike Committee today and stipulated for the immediate restoration of the public services, tramways, gas and electricity and suggested the immediate resumption of work, pending a settlement, upon the condition that the men worked a 54-hour week but were paid

additionally for the time worked over 47 hours.

Lord Pirrie proposed a resumption of the meeting tomorrow if the men agreed and subsequently the men notified that they would meet Lord Pirrie tomorrow. Consequently he assumes that the men agree to the conditions, but Belfast is still in darkness tonight.

The Unions involved in the London strikes are endeavoring to secure the stoppage of trams and busses in the event of khaki labor being employed in the power-stations. The position this evening is described as delicate.

A meeting of the Woolwich Arsenal engineers this evening held a ballot, as the result of which it was announced that 2,110 were in favor of remaining at work, and 1,012 favored a strike.

A ballot of the Barrow shipbuilders and engineers on the hours question resulted that 3,378 favored a 40-hour week, 3,353 a 44-hour week, 4,783 were in favor of negotiating to obtain shorter hours and 1,774 favored a strike.

Trade Unions Against Rebel Strikes

London, February 6.—The leaders of the Trade Unions are contemplating strong action in dealing with the revolutionary movement which has led to unauthorised strikes. The lead has been taken by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers whose executive has suspended the district committees of the society in Belfast, the Clyde district and in London for violating the rules of the society by participating in unauthorised strikes.

Furthermore the negotiating committee of the engineering and shipbuilding trades yesterday issued a manifesto to its members in Belfast and Glasgow and on the northeast coast of England urging them to resume work immediately, pointing out that stoppages would weaken the efficacy of trade-unionism and impose unwarranted hardships on loyal trade unionists who are carrying out the decision of the ballot vote.

It is emphasised that the threat to plunge London in darkness was not made officially by the Electric Trades Union but by the London district branches; not because they had any grievances but merely to demonstrate their resentment at the refusal of the Government to intervene on the Clyde and in Belfast.

Another trade union, the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, has passed a resolution that the above threat was a blow aimed at the Government and therefore it called on its members, who are skilled electricians, to do their utmost to maintain the supply of electricity. A representative of this association conferred with the Board of Trade yesterday and arrangements were made to supply unskilled labor to support the electricians and guards to protect workers.

At a meeting of the executive of the National Union of General Workers of which Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., is President and Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., Secretary, it was resolved, while approving the desire for shorter hours, that members should co-operate loyally with the officials of the Union in the prosecution of their claims.

Propose Congress Of Unions

The executive of the Labor Party yesterady agreed to approach the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress with a view to holding a national conference to consider the industrial unrest.

The suspension of the London Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers results in the machinery for the threatened strike today being handed over to the shop-stewards, whose influence with the rank and file will be tested by the strength of the strike movement.

London, February 6, 5 p.m.—Drivers belonging to the Locomotive Engineers' Union were called out yesterday evening at New Cross, Battersea, Brighton and Eastbourne. The goods traffic is consequently held up and it is feared that the passenger traffic may be interrupted, though it is understood that the Government contemplates placing the services under military control. The Police Commissioner conferred with the Home Office officials yesterday evening.

Worse On Thursday

London, February 6, 9:50 p.m.—The strike situation in London has grown very much worse with the calling out of the locomotive engineers. The London and South Western railway is practically at a standstill while the London, Brighton and South Coast railway is utterly disorganised. These railways serve very populous suburbs of Greater London and since the tube strike, they have constituted the only way by means of which hundreds of thousands of people have reached their business in the metropolis.

The cause of this strike is the interpretation of the eight-hour day agreement. The Union claims that mealtimes were intended to be included, which the Government denies. Only a proportion of the enginedrivers are members of the Locomotive Engineers' Union. The remainder, who belong to the Railwaymen's Union, have not struck work up to the present except at Plymouth.

The London Electrical Trades Union called out its members tonight but it is not believed that the effects of this strike will be so serious as the Union threatened. The various companies supplying London with electricity hope to be able to carry on at least partially.

The situation in connection with the strike of the tube motormen and at Belfast and Glasgow is unchanged.

Conference With Government Official

London, February 6, 10:45 p.m.—The railwaymen's representatives today were in conference with the President of the Board of Trade. The latter made a certain offer which the former are discussing tonight in view of a further meeting with Sir Albert Stanley tomorrow. One delegate has expressed the opinion that an early amicable settlement will be arranged.

London, February 6, 11:55 p.m.—Reuter's Agency learns that the threatened strike of the members of the electrical trades has been postponed at least 24-hours.

One Settlement Reached

London, February 6, midnight.—The dispute with the London railway-men has been settled satisfactorily.

London, February 7, 1:25 a.m.—Press Bureau. The President of the Board of Trade announces that he has agreed with the locomotive engineers and firemen that, pending consideration of the general conditions of railway service, underground trainmen will work an eight hour day, mealtimes not included, but all reasonable facilities will be given to meet the men's physical needs.

London, February 7, 3:50 a.m.—The Secretary of the Locomotive Engineers' Union, interviewed, said that notices were issued at midnight closing the strike and all the members of the Union would be working early today while the arrangements for a national railway strike had been cancelled. He added that if some consideration had been previously given to the physical disabilities of men working continuously there would have been no strike.

Electric Unions Undecided

London, February 7, 6 a.m.—It is still uncertain how the railway settlement will affect the other movements.

The executive of the Electrical Trades Union sat continuously in London yesterday conferring with representatives of the transport workers, locomotive engineers, licensed vehicle workers and other Unions and the secretary of the Electrical Trades Union repeatedly came out and announced "All out." He also denied the report that the strike had been postponed or called off. Nevertheless work was carried on as usual at the power-stations yesterday evening and the action of the Union did not appear to interfere with the comfort of the metropolis. There were temporary, spasmodic strikes of electricians at a few establishments but the public services were in no way affected and the authorities were not perturbed anywhere while the engineers, whose branches in London recently decided to strike, had, till a late hour, taken no action.

Clynes For Regular Methods

London, February 7.—Addressing a large meeting of Post Office employes in London this afternoon, at which resolutions in favor of shorter hours, higher wages and full civil rights were adopted, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., emphasised the desirability of formulating and discussing demands before going out on strike in order to keep the sympathy of the public. He declared that a far higher standard of living must be obtained before there could be peace in Great Britain but these things could not be settled by mob law. The wishes of the working classes must be translated by their trusted delegates.

However, the decision of the National Union of Railwaymen did not affect the London and South-western Railway and the London, Brighton and Southcoast Railway, which are again running.

The bus drivers in London threaten to strike owing, among other things, to the growing employment of military motor-lorries for transporting people to and from their business in London, which has been necessitated by the stoppage of the tubes.

The situation in Glasgow shows no material change.

To Arrest Belfast Strike Leaders?

There was a sensation in Belfast when it became known that the Magistrate had issued warrants for the arrest of the chief strike leaders on a charge of conspiracy to prejudice and injure public safety.

The Assistant-Commissioner of Police in Belfast denies that warrants have been issued for the arrest of the strike leaders.

Warrants for the arrest of the majority of the Belfast strike-leaders have been issued. The bakers in Glasgow are expected to cease work tomorrow upon expiration of strike notices for a forty-hour week.

A mass meeting of the Glasgow Engineers today considered the suspension of the District Committee and passed a resolution of confidence in the Committee.

Mass meetings at Glasgow, Govan and Clyde Bank have passed resolutions stating their determination to continue to strike for a forty-hour week and calling on their Executive Councils to co-operate with the strikes or resign. The meeting at Govan was in favor of the immediate payment of strike money.

A joint committee of the strikers has issued a militant statement claiming that only a few faint-hearts have returned to work, asserting that the Committee is more confident than ever of victory and alleging that the Glasgow carpenters and joiners have decided to strike.

The municipal employes in Glasgow have decided not to strike.

The Scottish miners have all resumed work pending the result of the conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain which meets at Southport on the 12th to receive the Government's reply to its demands for a thirty percent advance in wages, a six-hour day, nationalisation of the mines and full wages for demobilised and unemployed miners.

Lord Pirrie presided at a conference of representatives of the strike committee and the firms of Harland and Wolff and Workman, Clark and Co. with a view to ending the strike. The conference listed for six hours and then adjourned till today. It is believed that a settlement is likely.

Clyde Shipyards Still Idle

London, February 7, 6 p.m.—Though a few more engineers resumed work in the Clyde district yesterday the shipyards are still idle.

Three meetings of boilermakers, blacksmiths and shipwrights in various towns on the Clyde yesterday resolved to retain the strike for a 40-hour week. There will be a conference of national delegates at Glasgow on Saturday to review the movement for a 40-hour week in England and Scotland and to decide what action shall be taken. The strike leaders talk of extending the strike to the whole of Scotland but events in England and the effect of government action may counsel a change of policy.

Discontent is spreading among the strikers in Belfast, owing to the failure of their leaders to effect a settlement but the fact that Lord Pirrie remains in Belfast ready to confer with the men's delegates as Controller-General of merchant shipbuilding is regarded as hopeful.

The engineers in Manchester have declined to strike in favor of a 40-hour week and have called a special meeting to inquire into the methods by means of which the agitation for 40-hours was begun.

10:40 p.m.—Despite the agreement between the Government and the Society of Amalgamated Engineers already cabled, the underground railways did not resume work today owing to the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen deciding that the agreement was unsatisfactory and ordering their men not to resume work. Hitherto these men have been out on strike "unofficially" with the members of the Society of Locomotive Engineers and, as they are employed at the power-station which supplies most of the London tubes, the latter are unable to resume running.

Railway Clerks Satisfied

London, February 5.—The recognition by the Government of the Railway Clerks' Association has removed the menace of a general railway strike. The announcement of the agreement was received with enthusiasm at a demonstration of the railway clerks in London yesterday evening, when the secretary of the Association described it as the finest agreement ever made, enabling all stationmasters and superior officials to join the Association.

He paid a tribute to the goodwill displayed by the President of the Board of Trade and Mr. Horne. The delay in the settlement was not the fault of these ministers but was due to the desire of the Association not to do anything which would imperil public safety. The Association had always maintained that the majority should rule its affairs and he was confident that the members would reprobate any unauthorised action.

The situation in London yesterday evening was that six of the tubes, the district railway and one suburban tramway service had stopped and one tube, the metropolitan railway, two overhead electric railways and all the County Council tramways were working.

To Protect Electric Service

London, February 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the new Defense of the Realm Regulation is amply justified because the threatened cutting-off of electricity is a deliberate blow aimed at the authority of the Government and the Trade Unions and therefore the Government has either to beat the movement or go under. Furthermore the new regulation is justified by the provision in the Gas and Water Act of 1875 which makes liable to a fine or imprisonment any worker wilfully endeavoring to deprive the community of these essentials while the Electric Lighting Act of 1882 provides penalties for the malicious cutting off of electricity supplies. The Government is determined to exercise its utmost power to prevent such a calamity as the threat implies. Full measures of precaution have already been taken by the power stations in London and full protection will be afforded to all loyal workers desirous of continuing work.

The Electric Trades Union does not allege that the grievances of the men are its own but claims the want of a national forty-hour week, although as recently as January 3 this Union concluded an agreement for a forty-seven hour week to begin on February 1.

Government Will Control Railways Two Years More

London, February 7.—Lord Claud Hamilton, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, speaking in London today, said that government control of the railways would continue for two years after the conclusion of peace. He regarded the labor outlook as serious. He attributed the dangerous shape it is assuming to the fact that the country during the last two years has been debauched by government money and concessions, not made to argument but to brute force of men who never risked their lives for their country. The Government, he said, must take off the velvet glove which it had worn too long.

Detectives Arrest Two More Suspects

Hold Pair On Charge Of Part In Armed Robberies Last Week

Two more robber suspects, alleged to have been implicated in holdups on Chekiang Road and Koo Ka Loong, and thought to be associated with men arrested last week for taking part in armed robberies in other parts of the Settlement, were arrested late yesterday afternoon.

Detectives from West Hongkew Station, who had been trailing the men all day, found three Chinese purchasing cigarettes at a Chekiang Road tobacco shop and recognised them as the men wanted. When the detectives approached, the men fled, one of them making a getaway.

The two captured will appear at the Mixed Court this morning.

PEKING PEACE DELEGATE EXPECTED HERE TODAY

Chu Chi-chien Coming For Preliminary Meeting With Tang Shao-yi

After two weeks' stay at Nanking owing to disagreement with the Southern delegates over the procedure of the coming China peace conference, Mr. Chu Chi-chien, Chief Peace Delegate of the North, is expected to arrive in Shanghai today. A few informal meetings will be held by him and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern Chief Delegate, on the Shensi question and the matter of allowing representatives of peace societies to attend the meetings. At present, Mr. Chu prefers not to disclose his attitude on these two issues before consulting Mr. Tang.

Mr. Chu will be accompanied by Mr. Sze Yu, the Northern delegate who went up to Peking recently to bring back certain documents in connection with the peace parley and Messrs. Wang Yu-ling and Fan Chu, who left Shanghai Sunday evening to see Mr. Chu here.

The peace societies in the various provinces are electing delegates to the conference. Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Fukien and Hupeh have already appointed their provincial representatives.

The official press bureau of the Southern government issued a statement charging the Peking government with violating the spirit of the peace conference by rushing troops to Shensi.

French Club To Give Fancy 'Color' Ball

Green And Yellow To Be Costume Hue For March First Dance

The Cercle Sportif will give a fancy dress ball on the evening of March 1. No particular style of dress has been indicated but only ladies in costumes displaying the colors emerald green and buttercup yellow will be admitted to the ball room. Gentlemen may wear ordinary evening dress or fancy costumes of these two colors. Samples of the shades to be worn can be seen in the Club tea rooms.

Admission to Club members will be free but a charge of $3 per person will be made for non-members, tickets for whose attendance must be secured through members. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary not later than February 20.

MUTINY IN HONDURAS

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A message from San Salvador says that a despatch from Tegucigualpa, in Honduras, announces that, during a serious mutiny which has broken out at Tegucigualpa, the Minister of the Interior, Maula, was killed.

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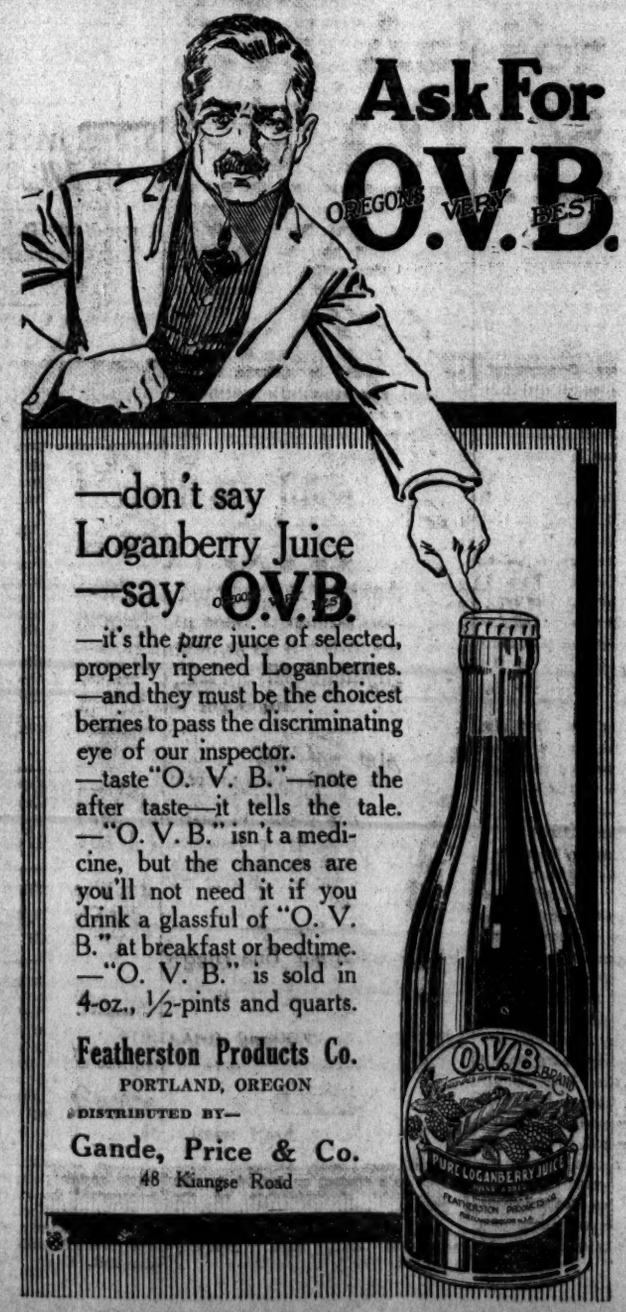

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YOUNG AMERICAN DIES FROM BITE OF MAD DOG

Mr. F. J. Stanley, Of Hall And Holtz, Is Victim Of Rabies

Mr. Frederick J. Stanley, manager of the merchandise department of Hall and Haltz, Ltd., died at the Victoria Nursing Home early yesterday morning from an attack of rabies after an illness of less than three days. He was taken to the hospital Sunday night. The funeral will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at five o'clock and out of respect to the memory of Mr. Stanley Hall and Holtz will close at three o'clock.

The young man was not attacked by the disease until one month after having been bitten by a dog while on a hunting trip at Yaohwamen, 18 miles south of Nanking. He was given immediate care on his return to Shanghai and completed the Pasteur treatment, attending to his duties regularly until Friday afternoon, when he was taken ill.

Accompanied by Mr. S. G. Remedios of 24 North Szechuen Road Extension, Mr. Stanley started on a hunting trip Saturday, February 4. They were out Sunday and on Monday night, Mr. Stanley noticed that the dog, owned by Mr. Remedios, was behaving badly. The following morning the animal ran away to a nearby Chinese village where he attacked several pigs and dogs. Mr. Remedios was bitten when he punished the dog, the animal tearing his leather puttees.

Later in the day, the dog attacked another and Mr. Remedios insisted on shooting the animal as he feared rabies. Mr. Stanley objected and when he attempted to pet the dog, he was bitten on the left hand, the lower teeth sinking into the flesh between the thumb and forefinger and the upper teeth tearing the flesh of the back of the hand. Mr. Remedios immediately captured the dog, muzzled him and hurried to the station three-quarters of a mile away.

As soon as the men reached Shanghai, Mr. Stanley was attended by a physician and the wounds were cauterised. The dog was taken to the North Szechuen Road Police Station, showing no signs of rabies. It was later examined by a veterinary and while blood tests were being made died.

Mr. Stanley underwent the Pasteur treatment, completing it Tuesday, experiencing little inconvenience and daily looking after his department at the Hall and Holtz store. He was at his office Friday morning and in the afternoon was obliged to go home. The disease then developed rapidly, Mr. Stanley passing away yesterday morning shortly before five o'clock.

Mr. Stanley was 27 years old and was employed at the Hall and Holtz store the past ten years. He is survived by a brother, Francis J., employed by the China Import and Emport Lumber Company at Foochow. His father, Mr. J. Stanley, died in Peking a few months ago. Mr. Stanley was an American, born in Shanghai.

Obituary

William Michael Rossetti

Reuter's Service

London, February 5.—The death is announced of William Michael Rossetti.

William Michael Rossetti, famous for his "Lives of Famous Poets," "Life of Keats," other biographical works and his editions of Shelley's Poems, Chacser's Troylus and Cryseyde, and others, was born September 25, 1829. He was married in 1874 to Emma Lucy Brown, herself an author and painter, who died in 1894.

He was educated at King's College School, London. Among his publications were "The Hell," "Fine Art, chiefly Contemprary," and others. He wrote many art critiques for the Encyclopaedia including lives of Italian painters.

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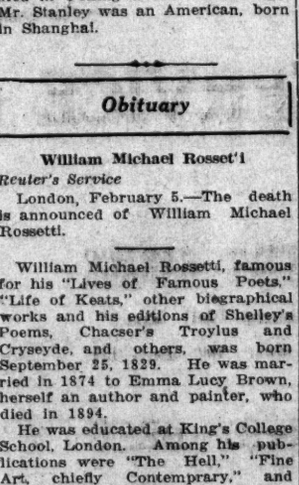

"THE TIE HOUSE OF SHANGHAI"
Come over and see the line of Four-in-Hands and Batswings:
It will remind yo of home.

Hungary Is On Strike Against The Czechs

Shops, Hotels And Cafes Closed And All Workers Are Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 7.—A message from Budapest states that a general strike against the Czechs has spread throughout the whole of Upper Hungary. All organised workers, merchants, railway, postal, law court and municipal officials are out and all work is at a standstill. Shops, hotels and cafes are closed.

BANK RECEPTION TODAY

The Asia Banking Corporation will hold a reception at its Shanghai branch today from ten to twelve in the forenoon and from one to five in the afternoon. The officers and members of the staff of the Bank will be pleased to receive all members of the foreign and Chinese commercial community who call. The Bank is located in the new Ezra Building at the corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

CHINESE 'BOLSHEVIKI' INNOCENT MERCHANTS

Men Seized On Frontier Only Coming Back Home For New Year

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, February 8.—A few days ago it was reported that a number of Chinese Bolshevik emissaries, supplied with enormous funds for use in Bolshevik propaganda in this country, had been arrested in Manchuria. The story gained ready credence because there had already been references to the intention of the Bolsheviki in Russia to send emissaries to China and India and thus spread the new gospel there. In the case of this particular band of "Bolshevik emissaries" the facts, which have reached me from a correspondent in Harbin who is in a position to know them with some accuracy, are quite different from those reported, the essential fact being that the so-called Bolshevik emissaries were Chinese merchants returning home with their year's profits for the China New Year.

There are many Chinese merchant and traders doing business in Irkutsk, Chita and other cities in Siberia, most of them being from Harbin and other parts of Manchuria. These merchants return to their homes regularly for China New Year, bringing with them the profits they have made during the year for investment in new stocks for their businesses in Siberian towns. Seventy-three of these men were seized by Semenoff's troops, at Dauria Station, just beyond the Manchurian frontier, and a sum of six million roubles was taken from them, and it was reported that these merchants were emissaries of Bolshevism making their way to preach the gospel in China!

They were armed with all the necessary documents from the Chinese Consul-General at Irkutsk, however, and were later released owing to the strong representations of the Chinese officials at Manchuli. The money taken from them was sent to Harbin, and was, at the time of my correspondent's communication, still in the hands of the Russian Consul-General there, but it will undoubtedly be restored to its owners eventually.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ADMIT GUILT FOR WAR

But Decision Is Reserved On Fixing Responsibility On Men To Blame

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, February 6.—The International Socialist Conference has reserved its decision regarding the responsibility for the war.

At the meeting of the Socialist Conference today a resolution moved by Mr. Arthur Henderson in favor of the Conference bringing the greatest influence to bear on the Peace Conference and uniting the working classes in the Internationale and also a resolution moved by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald that the League should be composed of parliamentary representatives of the different countries and M. Huysman's resolution in favor of the equality of all nations were passed unanimously.

Herr Eisner, the Bavarian leader, made a strong appeal for the League of Nations and urged the insertion of a clause in its constitution prohibiting taking up arms against the League. He appeal to the German Majority Socialists not to demand a citizen army. He said that the abolition of armies was the only possible solution.

Berne, February 6.—At the International Socialist Conference, Herr Eisner, the head of the Bavarian Government, speaking during the debate on the responsibility for the war, virtually pleaded guilty on behalf of German Socialists but argued that Germany could expiate her guilt by advancing on the path of Socialism. He claimed that Germany is now the most democratic country in the world.

Herr Kautsky, the German Independent Socialist, declared that documents proved Germany's guilt and the statement made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, then German Imperial Chancellor, that France attacked first was a lie.

Dr. Adler, a member of the Majority Socialist Party, tabled a declaration that the war was due to the Imperialist policy of the old German Government, recognising the need for an inquiry; admitting that the attempts to justify the invasion of Belgium, which was a breach of international law, had been a pronounced failure, and stating that the German Republic does not wish to escape any guilt which might be established.

The declaration, which concluded by demanding the fixing of responsibility, was referred to a special commission comprising two Austro-Germans, two Frenchmen and two British delegates, Messrs. Arthur Henderson and Stuart Bunning.

Conference Is Emphatic For League Of Nations

Berne, February 5.—The League of Nations Commission has reported that the formation of the League was an urgent task through which disaster could only be averted.

The League must, in the first place, prohibit new wars and armaments. If armed force is required, the League must control it. The report favors the establishment of free trade and the open door to all countries and the necessity of the League approving national tariffs where existing. It says that the League should be given power to control the world's production and distribution of food and raw materials.

The functions of the League should include the establishment, development and control of an international labor charter. If the working class movement was behind the League the latter would achieve power and beneficent results and end revolution.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald addressed the Conference. He emphasised that the League is not an instrument of victory but a territorial court of justice. He welcomed the declaration of the German Majority Socialists regarding disarmament but regretted their proposal to maintain a citizen army, which means conscription. If Germany claimed to be the freest democracy in Europe, as Herr Eisner asserted, she must abandon the citizen army idea.

The Conference adopted the report of the Commission on the Responsibility for the War, which welcomed the declarations of the German Majority Socialists as showing that the German proletariat has abolished the old system. The report left to the future Internationale the task of deciding the question of the responsibility for the war.

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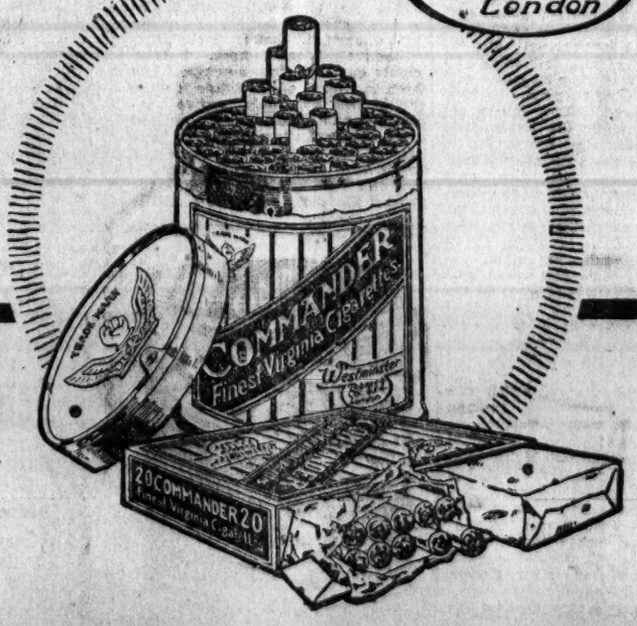

Chempedak Estates Hold Meeting

The ninth annual general meeting of the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch occupied the chair, supported by Mr. G. M. Wheelock and Mr. C. W. Wrightson. Shares to the number of 2,915 were represented. When the notice convening the meeting had been read the chairman said:

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission, I will follow the usual custom and take them as read. I will, however, read to you the auditors' report which is as follows:

"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above balance sheet which is in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at October 31, 1918, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company. Title deeds for 92 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches have not yet been issued.

"Lowe, Bingham and Matthews,
"Auditors."

The accounts are presented in the usual form and your directors have endeavored to make their report as full as possible. I exceedingly regret that, for the first time since the inception of the Company, we have to come before you with accounts that show a loss on the year's working. The loss, according to the accounts as presented to you, is shown as Taels 3,212.47 but I must point out that an exchange profit of Taels 1,517.13 has been credited to exchange fluctuation reserve so that the actual net loss for the year is Taels 1,695.34.

There are several causes that have been responsible for this result, firstly throughout the whole period under review the rubber market was in a state of acute depression, the result being that the average net price realised for our product, including the value placed on the unsold stocks at the end of the year, averaged only 1/3.69 per pound as against an average of 2/4.42 per pound last year, had we been able to obtain the same price for our rubber this year as we did last. Then, in spite of the much higher rate of exchange ruling, we should have been in a position to present to you accounts showing a profit of Taels 24,054.95 instead of a loss of Taels 3,212.47.

Secondly, the output fell short of the estimate by 13,552 pounds and was less than last year's output by 11,418 pounds as explained in the report. Bad weather conditions and ill-health amongst the tapping force accounted to a large extent for the decrease but furthermore 3,643 trees were thinned out from the mature area. In normal times whilst the remaining trees were given time to feel the benefit from the removal of their neighbors and to replace the loss in output from the trees that had been cut out, certain young areas would have been brought into the tapping rounds. This, however, could not be done as it is always expensive to tap trees for the first time and in this case the cost of tapping them would have been considerably higher than the price for which the rubber obtained could have been sold. Fortunately the price of rubber has improved materially during the last few months and these young areas are now being brought under the knife as rapidly as tappers become available. Thirdly, the cost of production again showed an increase as compared with the previous year.

Last year I explained to you at some length the reasons for the increased cost that year, and I will endeavor to do so again. Excluding the Shanghai expenses and the war tax the increase in cost is 4.41 cents of which the heading general expenditure accounts for an increase of 3.06 cents. General expenditure, I must explain, covers nearly all the fixed charges, such as salaries, rent, etc., which must go on whether the estate is producing or not and had the output been the same this year as last then the increase under this heading would have been only 1.32 cents instead of 3.06 cents. The chief items that make up this excess are the natural increase in the manager's salary in accordance with the terms of his agreement, a larger sum that had to be paid for emigration assessment, heavier expenditure on the hospital and medical expenses and a loss on rice supplied to the Tamil coolies of $435.95 equal to .37 of a cent per pound.

The reason for the last item is that in order to make up to the Tamil coolie for the increased cost of all foodstuffs, especially rice, which has risen from 42 cents per gantang in August to 85 cents per gantang in December, we were faced with the necessity of either increasing his daily wage or of supplying him with rice at a reasonable price. In common with most other estates in Malacca, we chose the latter alternative as, once rice returns to its normal price, the loss incurred will automatically stop but wages once raised are extremely difficult to reduce. The Chinese coolies who are paid on contract do not participate in this arrangement.

Cultivation again shows an increase of 1.30 cents per pound, this item is also adversely affected by the smaller output obtained. The actual increase in expenditure was only $707.77 although the average area in bearing was 34 acres greater than last year.

Other revenue charges, which embrace rubber assessment, packing and packages, forwarding charges, etc., are greater by 1.83 cents, nearly all of which is due to the much higher price that had to be paid for cases, box strapping and nails.

The Shanghai expenditure in taels is actually less than it was last year but the higher exchange ruling and the smaller output obtained account for the increased cost per pound when converted into Straits dollar cents.

The war tax is greater because this tax was only imposed as from January, 1, 1917, so that last year's accounts only had to bear the tax for ten months whereas the accounts under review have been debited with the proportion of the tax for November and December 1917 and for the ten months of 1918.

Before leaving this subject I must point out to you that, when comparing the Chempedak costs of production with those of other companies of similar age and size, you must bear in mind that for some years past it has been the policy of your directors to allocate a larger percentage of the general expenditure to revenue account than they need to do according to the ratio that the mature area bears to the immature. In our calculations we have charged 70 percent of the general expenditure, Shanghai expenses and war tax to revenue, whereas we could not have been criticised had we charged revenue account with only 50 percent.

The shortage of labor, which is still prevalent all through the Malay Peninsular, has made all work on the estate difficult and expensive. It has been the aim of the manager and the agents in Malacca to endeavor to build up a permanent Tamil labor force but their efforts in this direction have been severely handicapped during the past year by the demand for Indian coolies for Mesopotamia and the consequent restrictions placed by the Indian Government on emigration to the Straits. We were only able to obtain 20 coolies from India last year but we now have five recruiters there and hope that during the coming year we shall be able to bring our labor force up to full strength.

Locally recruited labor has proved unsatisfactory as the coolies obtained were mostly unhealthy and of poor stamina. One reason for this is that the estate is none too popular with coolies as there is no large town or main road in the vicinity, the nearest source of supply being Malacca which is twenty-eight miles away over a bad and very hilly road, the cost of transport over which makes the cost of all foodstuffs used by the coolies extremely high.

Turning now to the condition of the estate, the average area in bearing throughout the year was 346 acres, and at the end of the year 42,200 trees were being tapped over an area of 394 acres. The rate of yield per acre per annum was 337 pounds as against 410 pounds per acre last year. This lack of increase in the output is no doubt as disappointing to you as it is to your directors, who have been seriously concerned over the matter for a long time past; continual efforts have been made to increase it by giving intensive cultivation to the older areas and by thinning out as many trees as possible, but so far these measures have met with only slight success. Thinning out on a drastic scale must continue until the trees per acre in these old areas are brought down to a more reasonable number.

The visiting agent was asked some time ago to go into these matters very thoroughly and in his last report he refers to the older areas, which are about 300 acres in extent, as follows: "These fields comprise what may be called the older portion of the property where the rubber was interplanted through the gambier, some fields being planted as close as 12' x 12' which is equal to 302 trees per acre. Many trees were heavily tapped previous to reaching maturity, which accounts for the stunted and dried up appearance as well as the very poor yield in parts of the various fields."

In another part of his report he refers to the various fields individually and advocates that certain areas, with an aggregate total area of approximately 50 acres, should be replanted. His own words are "Regarding my suggestion of replanting small areas where everything has been done to promote the growth and yield without success, I must point out that work of this nature has already been carried out on more than one estate in the settlement, the policy being to remove all useless trees, dig over the soil 30" deep, remove all timber, roots, etc., and then to apply a certain quantity of lime and either plough or dig it in, the cost being from $50 to $60 per acre; then to plant with carefully selected seed. The latter point is, in my opinion, the most important one and there is no doubt that the indiscriminate way that rubber seed was dealt with some ten or eleven years ago is responsible for the present condition of the areas in question."

With regard to the younger areas, the visiting agent reports that the growth in some fields is slightly backward due either to the stony nature of the soil or to damage by monkeys but that their condition in the main is satisfactory. He also points out that the manager has been in charge of the estate for the whole year with only native assistance and states "In my opinion it is practically impossible for one man to run an estate of some 800 acres, with half the area in tapping and the time has now arrived for further European assistance. While I consider Mr. Robertson quite capable of managing the estate in a businesslike manner, he cannot give the proper attention to details of estate management if his time and energy are taken up with duties which might well be left to a junior, and I feel sure that the cost of an assistant, will in a short time, be more than repaid by increased efficiency all round."

In conclusion he says: "During the past two years and more especially during the last six months, the task of managing a rubber estate has been, generally speaking, a difficult one. Some, however, more favorably situated than Chempedak and having favorable transport conditions and well established Tamil labor forces, have not been so seriously affected. Although the results of the past year's working may not have been up to expectations, still, as far as the management of the estate is concerned, I am satisfied that everything possible was done to bring matters to a successful issue. At present the future of rubber is still unsettled but there is no doubt that the worst is over and provided the recommendations in this report are carried out, the future prospects of the Company are distinctly good."

In connection with the recommendations made by the visiting agent, I may state that Mr. Davidson, who left for the Straits shortly after the report was received, has been commissioned by your directors to go very thoroughly into all the points that have been raised, more especially the lack of increase in the output of rubber and, if in his opinion it is advisable to do so, he has been authorised to obtain an independent report on the estate.

Turning now to the accounts, there is not very much for me to say, development account, that is to say, the upkeep of the immature area, cost Tls. 9,256.65 as against Tls. 9,891.02 last year. The expenditure on new building was Tls. 1,894.98 and there is now sufficient accommodation for all the estate labor. The motor car is a new item but a car was necessary to enable the manager to keep in closer touch with the agents in Malacca and the cost of running it is very little more than used to be spent on traveling to and from Malacca. The other capital expenditure is quite normal and I do not think calls for any special explanation.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, exchange fluctuation reserve has been increased by Tls. 1,517.13 which represents the profit in exchange on the year's working. As already explained this sum might have been credited to profit and loss account, but as your directors decided to recommend that practically the whole of the undivided profits should be utilised for writing off purposes, it was placed direct to exchange fluctuation reserve instead.

The undivided profits amount to Tls. 8,786.49 and the manner in which your directors recommend that they shall be dealt with is set forth in the report.

It is also proposed to make use of the sum of Tls. 40,000 standing to the credit of reserve account by writing it off property account, this, together with the sum written off out of profits, will reduce property account to Tls. 220,000. The reserve has all been utilised in the development of the estate and your directors see no useful purpose in keeping this item in the balance sheet. The accounts in future will be made up in such a way as to show distinctly what has been written off property account from year to year.

Last year I told you that you must not look upon the balance that was carried forward in profit and loss account as lost to you in the shape of dividends but unfortunately this statement no longer holds good; the capital expenditure this year has exhausted all our surplus of liquid assets and we start the current year with immediate liabilities slightly in excess of our cash assets.

Now, gentlemen, although my remarks all through must have sounded somewhat pessimistic to you I can, however, assure you that the financial position of the Company is not as bad as it would at first appear to be as it is only necessary for us to realise a net price of 65 dollar cents per pound for this year's output in order to cover all expenditure on both capital and revenue accounts. In the meantime we have arranged with the secretaries to advance the Company the small sums that may be necessary for running the estate.

That is all I have to say gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions that you may have to put to me to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be passed.—Proposed by the chairman; seconded by Mr. Wheelock.

That Mr. W. S. Jackson be re-elected a director of the Company.—Proposed by the chairman; seconded by Mr. Wrightson.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors to the Company in Shanghai and Malacca for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. Wrightson; seconded by Mr. Wheelock.

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SHANGHAI

BLUES JUMP INTO LEAD IN BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Defeat Rowing Club 20-13 In Close Game Featured By Defensive Play

In a close game marked by great guarding by both teams, the Y.M.C.A. Blues defeated the Rowing Club basketball team 20-13 at the Rowing Club yesterday afternoon and climbed into the top berth of the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League. The win and upset in the standing were more or less surprises to the big crowd turning out to see the battle between two of the best quintets in the circuit.

The win for the Blues means that the "Y" team must be reckoned with by local dopesters who are figuring the Rowing Club to go South with the championship without any tall opposition.

The game was one of the tightest of the series to date. But six baskets were tossed from the floor during the first twenty minutes, three by each team. Nichols' three shots from the white line made it 9-6, with the Blues holding the nine, at the end of the first half.

The slender edge was maintained, the final score reading 20-13. Hening was the big scorer for the Blues, with Nichols, Glauque and Bradley also showing well. Siler and Roberts for the Y.M.C.A. team, and Campbell, Price, Little and Haskell, of the Club, played excellent basketball in the guard positions. Glauque contributed a sensational shot from midfield, starting the leather for a long pass, hitting the back board and allowing the hand of Fate to push the ball into the two-point receptacle.

The summary:

Blues 20	Rowing Club 13
Nichols, lf.	Kline, lf.
Hening, rf.	Little, rf.
Glauque, lf, c.	Scott, rf.
Siler, lg.	Neprud, c.
Bradley, lg.	Price, lg.
Roberts, rg.	Campbell, lg.
	Little, rg.
	Haskell, rg.

Goals from floor—Hening, 5; Glauque, 2; Little, 2; Neprud, 2; Campbell. Goals from fouls—Nichols, 4; Neprud, 3; Glauque and Bradley. Referee—McCloy. Umpire—Garritt. Timer and scorer—Starritt. Time—two 20-minutes periods.

The Blues defeated the American School 68-38 Saturday night and not by a 60-38 score as stated in THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday. The error is charged to the scorer, who unintentionally overlooked eight goals from the foul line four by Nichols, three by Glauque and one by Bradley.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

There was a good turn out for the Harriers' week-end run held Sunday in the Kiangwan district and three teams, fast, medium and slow, took the field. The course was of about 4 miles extent and F. S. Bridges' team came home ahead, winning from T. McKenna's aggregation by a margin of 7 points. Fastest time for the distance was made by B. Lawrie Smith, the schoolboy champion, who finished the course in 25 minutes, 3 seconds. Several new members were out for the first time and showed good form, promising good material for the Club's fast division in future.

The first nine runners to finish in Sunday's event came home in the following order: S. Caccia, F. A. Strandvig, C. Rose, G. J. H. Henricksen, B. Lawrie Smith, G. Rose, M. J. Ching, J. J. Ellis, T. McKenna.

Mr. J. A. S. Alves acted as starter and timekeeper. The Harriers' membership is still growing. Six new runners signed up Sunday.

News Brevities

There will be no session of the Mixed Court tomorrow, the date being the anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese Republic. The Customs House will also be closed, the shipment and delivery of goods being suspended for the day in all treaty ports, and the Post Office will observe Sunday hours, the parcel and money order offices being closed all day.

* * *

Peking papers announce the engagement of Miss Jo Carr of the Union Medical Hospital to Mr. Henry Dawson of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

* * *

The wedding of Mr. P. W. Goldring, a Hongkong solicitor, and Miss Lucie Doris Luchong took place at the Hongkong Union Church February 29. No invitations were issued owing to the recent bereavement in the family of the bride.

* * *

A daughter was born on February 3, at Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. Lenox Simpson. Mr. Lenox Simpson is the well known correspondent of the Daily Telegraph (London) and author of political works and historical romances whose pen name is "Putnam Weale." Mrs. Lenox Simpson before her marriage was Mrs. McComas, a society woman of San Francisco.

* * *

Three enemy subjects gave bond in the Mixed Court yesterday for appearance in connection with claims brought by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. The claims are against Frau R. Biswang, for $50.76; F. Kahlbetzien, for $304.64 and F. Repnow, for Tls. 851.56. The claims, together with others pending, will be heard on Friday.

* * *

A houseboy formerly employed by a boarding house at 97 Range Road was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of stealing two pairs of socks and a handkerchief.

* * *

Two men appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of being members of an organised band of armed robbers. Premises occupied by them at 272 Sawgin Road were searched by the police and a pistol and 200 rounds of ammunition were found beneath the floor.

* * *

Physicians attending Mr. Gilbert F. Petree of the British-American Tobacco Company, who accidentally shot himself a few days ago, believe that it will be necessary to amputate Mr. Petree's injured leg at the knee. The appearance of gangrene caused the decision.

* * *

The Min Sung Girls' School will hold an exhibition of embroideries and other articles of handiwork for the inspection of foreign friends or others who may be interested today and tomorrow in the school rooms at 6 Zung Woo Li, Avenue Joffre. No tickets of admission are required.

* * *

A paper entitled "Notes on the Application of Electric Power" is to be read before the Engineering Society of China this afternoon by Mr. C. S. Taylor.

* * *

Dean Walter Williams of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, President of the World's Press Conference; Mr. Carl Crow, representative of the United States Committee on Public Information in China; Mr. B. W. Fleisher, of the Japan Advertiser; Miss Marion Fleisher and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Oswalt leave Shanghai today for Peking.

* * *

Mr. W. B. Hart of the Division of Films, United States Committee on Public Information, left for the United States on the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, which sailed for Japan ports and San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The Grayson will take mail to the United States Thursday afternoon. Mail closes at the United States Postal Agency at noon. Registered mail will be received up to eleven o'clock Thursday morning. The next mail from the United States is expected on the Africa Maru tomorrow.

* * *

A tea dansant in aid of Russian artists and musicians stranded by reason of the war will be held at the Russian Bank tomorrow. Tickets may be obtained at the Kiukiang Road entrance to the Bank and tables may be reserved in advance by applying to Mme. Krzywozewski, Central 564.

* * *

Simplicity marked the funeral procession yesterday of Madame Sung Fan-sze, wife of the late Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Sung Chao-jen. Unlike most funerals for Chinese ladies of her class, it consisted of only a band, a large number of eulogistic scrolls and the hearse. The remains were taken to the Sung family grave at Chapei and buried beside those of the late Minister.

GERMANS RECONCILED TO LOSS OF DANTZIG?

Authorities Begin Clearing Out Warehouses And Removing Military Stores

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the German authorities in Dantzig are hastily removing military stores and clearing out the warehouses, indicating that the German Government is reconciled to the idea of losing Dantzig.

ZIMRO TO PLAY AGAIN

The Petrograd Chamber Sextet Zimro will give two afternoon concerts at the Olympic Theater next Saturday and Sunday, at 4:30. The principal numbers to be rendered are the Brahms Quintet with Clarinet, Beethoven's Quartet and Bach Concerto for two violins.

Cricket Matches Held To Two Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The County Cricket Advisory Committee has confirmed its decision to restrict county matches to two days, the championship to be calculated on one point for each win. Members of county regiments are, ipso facto, qualified to play for that county.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.

January

2—Chapursky, Astor House; Yokohama.
7—Mrs. Clarke Grang, Szechuen Road; Kobe.
19—Louise Rey, Poste Francaise; Kobe.
18—Haas, Astor House; Dairen.
22—Vareevu Tsshi Parokhod, Penza; Vladivostok.
29—RP 4 Lewenschpill Temple, Lane Bublin Well; Vladivostok.
30—Urgent Madame Bona, c/o Palace Hotel; Peking.
30—RP 8 Terugunion; Vladivostok.

February

1—Schimt care Canning, Kalee Hotel; Semipalatinsk.
2—Nichijyoko, Ruepetit; Osaka.
3—RP 10 Bureau d Addresses; Stretensk.
4—Richard Thompson, Hotel Astor; Yokohama.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Feb. 9—Pesse, Shanghai; New York.

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Notice

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

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Owing to the incidence of the Chinese New Year Holidays, and the consequent difficulty the shroffs will experience in being able to call on all the Society's Bondholders, the management will be obliged if Bondholders will be good enough to assist by sending their

February Premiums to this Office

The next drawing will take place on Saturday, February 15th, at 2 p.m. Bonds subscribed for before that date will participate in the drawing.

Over 7,300 Bonds will participate and there will be
3 REIMBURSEMENTS OF $2,000 EACH
3 REIMBURSEMENTS OF $1,000 EACH
and about 720 ranging from $1,300 to $12.00 each.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy, misty weather with variable and moderate breezes in our regions. Snowstorm in the Pechili Gulf.

DEATH

STANLEY: On the 10th February, 1919, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Frederick John Stanley, of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., aged 27 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 5 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

21128

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 11, 1919

No Race Discrimination

WHEN all else fails, Japan invariably exhumes the oft buried bogey of "race discrimination" and waggles it at the Powers. Her press and politicians are hotly engaged right now in trying to make it the main issue in the League of Nations argument at the Peace Conference. We do not think they will get any more action out of their scarecrow this time than they have on previous occasions, for when the issue thus raised is closely examined it falls to pieces. There isn't any race discrimination in the real sense.

Professional and merchant classes of Japanese have access to the various countries of the world, and against these there certainly is no discrimination. And these are the only classes the other powers send to Japan and China. Legislation enacted in the United States, Britain and other countries aimed at the restriction of immigrant influx is solely intended to keep out the coolie class, which is not a racial but a purely economic question. Japanese critics who spout about "racial discrimination" can best be answered by being asked what would happen if Chinese coolies were to demand the right of swarming Japan? Coolie classes don't exist in America and Great Britain, and when they cease to exist in Japan and China there will be no issue of this nature possible.

What degree of legitimate complaint can the Japanese people make awyway, in view of their traditional treatment of China? We have it from the mouth of Marquis Okuma himself that the treatment accorded to China by Japan has been unrighteous and unjust. In his presidential message read at the general meeting held a few days ago of the Japanese Immigration Society, Marquis Okuma declared: "Just think how we, the Japanese, have treated our neighbor, the Chinese. Didn't we consider that we were stronger and more civilised than the Chinese, and didn't we treat them with contempt and disdain? In fact, if we insist on the abolition of race discrimination on the part of the Westerners, we should first get rid of the prejudice we entertain toward our neighbor."

The question is effectively disposed of by Japan's leading vehicle of thought and public opinion, the *Japan Advertiser*, which, in its issue of February 5, asks: "Can there be any remedy without reciprocity as its basis? Is Japan prepared to amend her land laws to admit of foreigners owning land in all her territories on the same terms as her subjects may own land in theirs? Will she admit foreigners as freely as she apparently wishes Japanese to be admitted to foreign countries? Do Japanese industrialists desire to see their labor supply depleted by a rush to America? Will they grant to India and China the same freedom of entry that they ask from Canada and Australia? Have they reflected how an unrestricted inrush of Japanese to other countries would stir up those racial animosities which peace-loving statesmen seek to assuage? If the existence of barriers keep alive feelings which impede unity between the peoples of the League, would not an outbreak of the prejudices which economic competition between natives and aliens arouse in any state be still more deadly?"

We agree with our Tokio contemporary that if the Japanese speakers who are to call the attention of their countrymen to this question will examine some of these issues, they will help towards a solution of a problem which is not peculiar to Japan, and is not so one-sided as many suppose. Violent criticism especially when it sounds hollow and insincere is not calculated to be helpful. We have a lurking suspicion that the issue is being raised in order to divert public attention in Japan from domestic issues of a critical nature, especially in view of the fact that there is a general feeling in well-informed circles that Japan will face a grave financial and industrial crisis towards the end of the current month.

The Church On The Eve Of Peace

By Stephen Lowrie
(In New York Nation)

I am writing on the night of the great day which saw the ending of the war. The noise of jubilee still rings in my ears, but far more impressive is the sense of the vast silence that has come on the long battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland. Hushed are cannon and machine-guns, the din of conflict and the cries of the dying. It is the day for which weary hearts have longed and brave spirits have endured and striven during more than four terrible years.

Yet in all this consciousness of victory and of peace and the end of the arbitrary might of the Prussian autocrats, there persists an inward demand for the appraisal of the forces that are making for a future from which war must be abolished. And because by ties of memory and association I am a churchman, I find myself asking over and over, what of our churches, of our organised religious forces, in the critical days of reconstruction that are upon us? To my own inward questioning I find no hopeful answer. I am aware how much our churches have done in works of mercy, how loyally they have supported the state and strengthened the national morale. I am aware, too, that the shrieks of hate which have disgraced certain preachers are not so characteristic of the church as a whole as might appear from the newspapers. Moreover, I accept the obvious fact that the church, like other organisations, can scarcely play the role of the pioneer; yet no such facts can excuse her or give her just title to the devotion of eager spirits unless she awakes to a new sense of certain fundamental requirements of her own professed beliefs. I do not now complain that the church has somewhat too easily found a way to reconcile war and the teaching of Jesus, or even that, having in crisis made the choice of war as incomparably the lesser of two evils, she has not been penitent for her own sins of omission and commission which forced so ghastly a choice upon her. Rather I am concerned that apparently she is still blind to the great implications of her own religion—provided she has any religion other than the worship of the state.

Shortly after our entry into the war the Federal Council of Churches adopted a liberal declaration as to the recognition due to conscience. During the war the council itself and the larger churches and their leaders have done rather less than nothing to give effect to their own declaration. On the whole it has been a problem to get them up to the level of the War Department's policy, and it is but sober truth that it has repeatedly proved easier to get some measure of understanding of the position of conscientious objectors from officials of the Department of Justice or of the War Department than from ministers of the Gospel. It would have been unreasonable to expect the churches to sympathise with men who object to participation in a war which the churches had pronounced necessary if not holy. It ought not to be unreasonable to expect them to see how completely they cut the ground from under their own feet when they talk of "the supremacy of the national conscience" and justify the punishment of men whose only crime is that like Peter they are persuaded that they ought to obey God rather than men. Of course the objectors may be mistaken as to God's voice, but the spiritual descendants of the prophets and apostles and martyrs can scarcely claim infallibility for the state as His mouthpiece. The Christian's cure for misguided conscience is conversion, not coercion. On this night of victory there are more than two hundred objectors in one of our military prisons alone. Their sentences range from ten to thirty year Some of them—religious fanatics if you will—are in perpetual solitary confinement, manacled nine hours a day to bars of their cells, fed every alternate two weeks on bread and water because they cannot conscientiously accept what they regard as military work in an army prison. The war is over. Has the church that once praised the German foe of war, Karl Liebknecht, no sense of obligation to these American prisoners of conscience sentenced for terms four, five, or six times as long as his? If not, it is difficult to see how she can claim any more original function than that of the faithful handmaid of the political state.

In the second place, it has been almost a commonplace of the more intelligent Christian apologists that while the violence of war must be used to restrain the criminal nation, other forces must be invoked for its redemption and for the guarantee of lasting peace. In theory they have recognised not only the general kinship of humanity, but the special brotherhood that ought to prevail between those men of warring nations who pray to the same God, and look for the same salvation. Like labor, the Christian church can never utterly forget her internationalism even when some of her sons have gravely sinned against their brothers. Unlike labor the Christian church has not made any truly effective effort to assert that brotherhood in the midst of war. American church leaders have rather contemptuously spurned the idea of an international conference for prayer, as a pro-German trick. But now Germany is utterly defeated, incapable of imperilling the Allied success. The peace conference will soon meet. Labor plans an international conference at the same place and time. Still no leading Christian in this country has issued a clear and ringing plea that Christian delegates from all nations shall meet together to strive by mutual penitence and forgiveness to heal the hate and greed and bloody strife which have rent the family of God upon this earth. Shall we not believe that in the effort for such a conference might be an earnest of a new spirit of goodwill and co-operation, which alone can guarantee any lasting peace?

But more important than any conference of her own will be the church's influence upon policies of peace and reconstruction. Power is a mighty temptation. Germany is at our mercy. Her only protection is in our principles of justice, and our desire for a new international order. Let us face facts. To disarm her while maintaining our own armaments intact, to discriminate against her trade, to refuse her democratised Government an equitable place in the league of nations, to treat her colonies not as wards of the league, but as spoils for the victors, will be to sin against every essential of a clean—to say nothing of a Christian—peace. Will the church prove alert to the danger that in victory we may lose our own souls? In the day of triumph will she stand steadfast for the idealism of Mr. Wilson's great speeches and the declarations of Allied labor?

Perhaps the supreme test of the church will be her attitude toward the social revolution in Germany. The people of that land apparently have seen that democracy is an affair more of the industrial than of the political order. They have risen against the class which exploited them, betrayed them into unjust and ruthless war. So far the revolution has been almost bloodless. But it may, alas, before long turn to violence, though assuredly not to the highly organised violence of international war. The cry will come that we "restore order in Germany"; that is, crush the social revolution out of which new liberty may come among men. Where will the church throw her influence? She has condoned the violence of war for a great cause, she has been patient with the mistakes of warring nations. Will she condemn utterly the violence of an oppressed people rising at last in its might, and bless the forces of reaction which may desire to send our army to crush the revolution? Or will she seek to understand and to inspire with finer idealism this passion for freedom, alike in the political and in the economic reorganisation of nations?

These are some of the questions before the churches. For their answer I appeal especially to their more liberal leaders. Those leaders have kept silence while our liberties of thought, of conscience, of speech, and assemblage, have been denied us. They have not protested against mobs or the legalised tyranny of our Espionage Act as administered by narrow officials. They have been busy with the war, or absorbed in innumerable committees. They have been "saving their influence" for this great moment. Surely that moment has come. Will they not declare themselves now for freedom, for reconciliation, for justice, and goodwill? If not, they cannot complain if the great beneficent streams of the future flow in other channels than those of any of our existing churches.

England Ruled By Foreigners

A correspondent in the London New Witness recently pointed out that "England is suffering from foreign domination." He wrote: "We are governed by the Welsh, prayed at by the Scots, and preyed upon by the Irish." From a note in the London Evening Standard the genuine native-born Englishman does not seem to have much to say nowadays. It writes:

"The Versailles Conference is considering decisions which may affect the fate of Great Britain for generations.

"A correspondent points out that on this conference our country is represented by:

One Welshman (Mr. Lloyd George).
One Scottish Canadian (Mr. Bonar Law).
One Jew (Lord Reading).
Four Scotsmen (Mr. Balfour, Sir Eric Geddes, Marshal Haig, and Admiral Wemyss).
One Englishman (Lord Milner).

"'Is this not,' he asks, 'a humiliating position for the country south of the Tweed'—the so-called 'predominant partner'? England proper is said to contribute seventy to eighty percent. of the men in the British army, ninety percent in the British navy, and about ninety percent of the British war expenditure. Yet she has only one Englishman to make her voice heard at this crisis in her history."

Oddly enough—though The Evening Standard omits to mention it—the one Englishman cited, Lord Milner, was actually born in Germany and his father before him, since his grandfather, a physician, settled there, without losing touch with England or acquiring German citizenship.

Who Are The Spartacists?

A mysterious group of German Bolsheviki have recently made their appearance in the cable despatches from Germany, which must have somewhat puzzled the American reader. This is the Spartacus group, or Spartacides, or Spartacists, and they are, we are told, a party of extreme Socialists, led by Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who wish to see a proletarian autocracy replace the old military autocracy in the Fatherland. The name they tell us, is derived from the fact that early in the war Dr. Liebknecht issued a number of anti-war pamphlets signed with the pseudonym "Spartacus." The choice of this name, a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian avers, is due to the fact that the revolutionists of 1848 had a partiality for signing their anonymous pamphlets with classical names, a habit which the Liebknecht group have revived. The original Spartacus, it will be recalled, was a Thracian soldier taken prisoner by the Romans, reduced to slavery, and trained as a gladiator. He escaped, proclaimed the freedom of all slaves, raised a powerful army, and several times defeated the Roman consuls who were sent against him. An unhappy augury for the success of Dr. Liebknecht and his Bolshevik followers lies in the fact that that Spartacus came to his defeat and death in B. C. 71 through dissensions among his followers.

The Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung draws a graphic picture of the terrorism exercised in Berlin by the "Spartacus gangs." He is quoted in the Literary Digest as follows:

"Dr. Liebknecht himself, whose imprisonment has obviously clouded his formerly keen intelligence, and probably turned his brain, spends his time in visiting barracks in Berlin, Spandau, and elsewhere, and inciting the men to refuse to allow any distinctions even of non-commissioned rank or to accept anything resembling orders from officers or under-officers or to admit them to the local councils. His chief of staff, Dr. Levy, who before the war was his business partner in his lawyer's office, is preaching fanaticism in Berlin to all and sundry.

"The word Spartacus goes through the city like a bogy. Civilians, soldiers, employes, capitalists, all feel themselves equally threatened. A sitting of the Prussian Lower House had to be adjourned because it was feared that the Spartacus gang was going to seize the building.

"The Lokal Anzeiger has several times failed to appear, as the result of repeated efforts by the Spartacus gang to seize it. Careful burghers chain up their house doors, and it would be well if the steadier elements of our workmen and soldiers would chain up the door of their hearts against the murderous and suicidal ideas of the Spartacus gang."

The Spartacides seem to have a particular predilection for embarrassing the newspapers, in order, we are told, to terrorise one or other of them into becoming a Spartacus organ. The Manchester Guardian writes:

"It seems that the Berlin newspapers are still having an anxious time. The writing of their leading articles is constantly being interrupted by the arrival of a handful of unscrupulous-looking bandits with a machine-gun. It must not be supposed, however, that these intruders belong to the Independent Socialists, who recently formed the Coalition Government with the Social Democrats, or Majority Socialists. They belong essentially to the Spartacus group, a small collection of extremists, led by Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who had little or no following at all before the revolution. The group had few members, no newspaper, and only a mysterious connection with the Bolshevik Isvestiya since the Russian revolution.

"Not only is any newspaper to be provided with a military guard against its forays, but the Spartacus people have also been relieved of another newspaper that they had seized. Like the Lokal Anzeiger, the Norddeutsche has not submitted tamely to its forcible transformation into an Internationale, but has reemerged from its crisis as the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and announces that it will continue its policy as before. This means that the Spartacus group has still no newspaper of its own."

Having failed to keep the Lokal Anzeiger, which they seized, the Spartacides have produced a small daily sheet, which bears the name they gave to the Anzegire when in their hands—Die Rote Fahne, or Red Flag.

A Continent In Ruins

(From the London Daily Chronicle Special Correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams)

Geneva, December 19.—History is turning strange somersaults.

Italian prisoners in Galicia are fighting with Poles against Ukrainians. German troops in Southern Russia are selling or giving arms to Ukrainians, are fighting and plundering, now leaguing themselves with the Ukrainians and Bolsheviki, now opposing them.

Farther north some of the German troops are thoroughly Bolshevik while others are trying to retire, only to find themselves attacked in the rear by Lenin's Red Army.

Europe is strewn with guns, machine-guns, bombs, ammunition—all the leavings of the great war—and everyone and no one is master of destruction.

Frontiers and lines of demarcation are swaying; agreements are made today and broken tomorrow, and save for a few cases there is not a Government from the Rhine eastward that is not desperately beating the air today and liable to be swept away tomorrow.

No Controlling Purpose

In the war the democratic maritime Powers are victorious, and the great blocks of despotism in the European hinterland have been broken up into their component atoms without any visible binding will or controlling purpose.

I have no hesitation in saying that the spectacle of European ruin is simply appalling. Nineteeth century civilisation has broken down. I don't mean merely that dilapidated trains crawl dismally, that postal and telegraphic communication is hardly better than in Napoleonic times, that famine and pestilence are creeping over Europe.

But there is a collapse of human moral energy, a revival of primitive barbaric instincts, a fierce endeavor to have one's little private will by force.

The general sense of the purpose of life is lost in a chaos of party warring impulses. People eagerly repeat the shibboleths of democracy and equality, hoping that this will dispel the terrible dread that lurks in their hearts. Little men, often well-meaning and sincere, devise shallow plans for coping with the menacing forces of destruction.

In Germany soldiers make chaotic politics, while the upper class looks on unrepentant, arrogant, resentful and helpless, and the amateur Governments of a day spend their little strength in torrents of speeches while they have no power to stay the inevitable course of events.

Through all this seething chaos run evil currents of intrigue after intrigue—Monarchical, Bolshevik, financial, imperialist, particularist, clerical, atheist.

Russian prisoners in hundreds of thousands are on the great trek homewards, starving, in rags, dying like flies on the way, and the revolutionary German Government provided them with copies of periodicals in Russian, socialistic and full of invective against England and praise of the German Soviets.

Up through the European chaos is surely creeping the menace of Bolshevism—not Socialism, but that Bolshevism which is the evil, revengeful shadow of reckless modern materialism. I don't wish to appear to be preaching, but only the imagery of the Apocalypse can do justice to the present state of Europe.

A Spiritual Crisis

It is not a political but a spiritual crisis. The victory of the maritime powers is an immense moral responsibility because on the victors lies the task of saving and reconstructing all that is worth saving in civilisation.

No one who has closely watched the present ruin of Europe can help feeling that all purely external discussion is futile unless the moral foundations of peace are powerfully laid.

That is why the League of Nations is supremely important. If the League of Nations is Utopia, then our spiritual strength is exhausted and civilisation will go down in a welter of barbarous anarchy.

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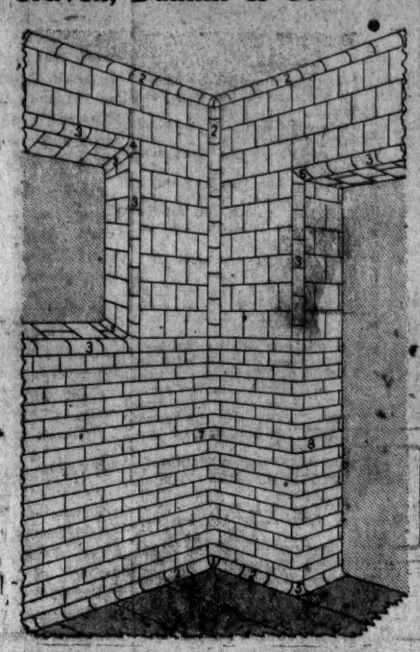

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I WANT YOU TO COME UP TO THE HOUSE-JERRY-
QUIT KIDDIN'-JIGGS-YOU KNOW YOUR WIFE WON'T LET YOUR FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE-
SHE DON'T KNOW YOU-AN' SHE'S GONNA GIT A VALET FOR ME AN I WANT YOU TO GIT THE JOB-
WELL-I'M A CIRCUS MAN-I DON'T KNOW HOW TO VALET
I'M A VERY CAPABLE MAN-MUM-
WELL-GO TO MY HUSBAND'S ROOM-YOUR CHIEF DUTY IS TO SEE THAT HE DON'T SNEAK OUT-
NOW YOU UNDERSTAND WHY I WANTED YOU TO GIT THE JOB?
I DO-JIGGS-

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Is The Crown Prince Pro-English?

The old adage no man is a hero to his valet is strikingly proved in the case of the ex-Crown Prince, now Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Hohenzollern, temporarily sojourning in Holland, and a little uncertain about where he will go from there. The impressions of Felix, former servitor of Fritz Wilhelm, are conveyed to us in an interview in the New York Sun with Mr. Edgar M. Moore, formerly a professional banjoist. We have ridiculed a man, a male human being of some sort beneath the skull and cross-bones of the busby of a Death's Head Hussar, says the Sun's interviewer, and then quotes Mr. Moore on Fritz Wilhelm's talent for military science, as follows:

Why, if any one had formed a regiment for him in platoons he couldn't by his own commands have done so much as march it down a perfectly straight street, let alone having halted or turned it if he found a stone wall at the end! Training? Nobody could train him. He was railroaded through Bonn and the military colleges.

Militarist? Tin soldier? I tell you he hated a uniform—wouldn't have one of when he could avoid it. What he liked was to lounge in his English tweeds. At first meeting you'd have taken him—his English is perfect, absolutely clean of accent—for a phenomenally worthless specimen of a low-class English squire from the countryside. He was what Americans used to call an Anglomanica. He never dreamed of posing as a German warrior of blood and iron; he preferred to ape the English Johnny—the "nut" as they call 'em in London, the chap who used to hang around the stage-door of the Gaiety.

He wouldn't drink beer; said he loathed it. He wouldn't drink champagne. When he was in Berlin you could always find him nights in one of two or three of the most expensive night-life cafes, the Blumenthal, for instance. Champagne at 25 marks was the only drink they'd serve you there—perhaps you could have got cheaper drinks by making a row about it. But not Fritz. He stuck to his whisky pegs, and of course they had to please him. He said beer made people fat, and that was why his countrymen had no figures, and that he preferred to keep his. He'd never eat very much for fear of losing his slim waist—you've noticed what he has just said about that in Holland? It's perfectly true, and characteristic of him. I never knew of his taking pegs enough to make him drunk. He had a favorite brand of whisky—an English brand, of course.

Fritz Wilhelm loved to make fun of Germany and the Germans, we are told, and would joke about the stiff, pouter-pigeon style of the German officer. His style was what he thought was the specially English grace in lounging, and Mr. Moore is further reported as saying:

After you'd known him a while you'd have realised that his mind was the mind of a rather dull boy of fourteen. No; I don't mean just mere silliness. I mean that kind of thinking was as far as he could go. And his ego, his vanity, was exactly that kind. It was like a bragging kid in the recess yard. Don't the doctors have a special name for such a make-up? I can't think of the one I mean. Not a defective exactly, but a kind of a degenerate. Anyhow, "degenerate" surely goes. No; not in the way you might be thinking of. His "private life"—that's a funny name for it when it was spread plain as day all over Europe—wasn't where the degeneracy showed up. I mean that it showed up in general ways; I mean he—he wasn't "there"!

Felix, the valet, told me that what Fritz liked to read was Nick Carter in German translations. You could buy 'em, ten pfennigs a number, at the little notions shops, just the way you could here. And Fritz always had a stack of 'em on his dressing-table. Felix used to keep his accounts for him. Keeping that fellow's accounts was a job for a pretty nimble head, from what Felix said about it. He had an income of $50,000.

You don't suppose that began to suffice him, do you? When it gave out he'd borrow where he could. Banks and moneylenders generally were shy of him; they knew him; but of course the good shops had to give him unlimited credit, so he'd buy expensive jewelry and furs and things on tick, and then he'd pawn or sell 'em for ready cash. He needed it. His dogs and horses and girls—he had new ones of each kind every time you saw him—ran into a little fortune for the upkeep every year. . . . "My God!" was the way Felix put it, "when Fritz succeeds to the throne Germany will go bankrupt in a year." He said Fritz's creditors, lined up four abreast, would have reached to China. And as for the Kaiser—he used to talk Fritz over with the valet very freely—he once screamed out, "The boy wants to turn the Royal Opera-house into a cockpit!"

"And that's your commander—'Army Group of the German Crown Prince,' and so on—who made the horrible blunders at Verdun!" Moore comments grimly. "Somebody made 'em, all right, but it wasn't he. I'd like to bet that he never originated a single order. It wouldn't surprise me if I should hear that he never even was there."

Later Mr. Moore and his partners were summoned to play in private before the then Crown Prince, who took part in the evening's performance by playing a guitar. He could play a little sort of vamp and had a very fair ear, but as Mr. Moore remarks:

Of course we kept down to him and covered him on his breaks. He could play in the keys of G, D, and F—he couldn't in B-flat. That's the hardest key, you know. He was always going to learn it, but never did. . . .

"Well, Ragtime," he says—called me that from the first—"how am I making out?" I said if anything ever went wrong with him in the printing business he could have a job with our band at any time. That tickled him to death. After that, whenever he had us to play anywhere or came across us in one of the cafes he'd stand up and grin and tell everybody.

"Ragtime says if I'm ever out of luck I can always get a job with the band." And then he'd guffaw.

It wasn't long before I got to know the valet. His name was Felix Makaloff, a Russian I think he was. They called him the Perfect Valet in Berlin. He sure was a perfect godsend to Fritz—about half his time was spent in covering some of Fritz's tracks or getting him out of scrapes or raising money for him. Felix was the highest type of that class of servant, a blamed sight better gentleman than his master, if I'm a judge. He'd served the Grand Duke Boris and other notabilities, and he knew the courts of Europe from the back-stairs side as plenty of powerful diplomats would have given their stars to know them. He spoke four languages perfectly, and had a first-rate education.

Later—not so very long ago—Fritz quarreled with Felix in one of his tantrums and turned him off after nearly twenty years of service no other human being could have given, and turned him off not only without a pension but without so much as a letter of recommendation. But that's Fritz all over. He didn't care for his position, he didn't care for his future responsibilities, he didn't care for his father and mother or for his wife, or his children or anybody or anything else under heaven—but himself and his hobbies, principally sports.

According to Felix, the Kaiser used to send for him all the time and try to draw him out about Fritz and what he was thinking and planning. Once Felix was shaving the Kaiser on a morning of the day of a big racing meet. The Crown Prince was entered to ride his own horse in a steeplechase over a dangerous course. The horse was a young one and mettlesome, and the Prince's father and mother were panic-stricken that he should take such a risk. Mr. Moore proceeds:

The Kaiser sent for Fritz while Felix was in the room. "Your mother and I ask that you withdraw your entry," he said. "Do you?" says Fritz. "Well, I can't, that's all; my friends know I'm going to ride, and a fine fool I'd look, wouldn't I?" "I forbid your riding!" says the Kaiser, getting excited. Fritz didn't say anything—just knocked the ash off his English cigarette like some d me-novel hero. "As your Emperor," stormed the Kaiser, "I command you to withdraw!"

Fritz was going out. "Command away!" he threw out over his shoulder. "Emperor or no Emperor, I'm going to ride that race if I lose the crown!" He did it, too. And the Kaiser—he was tramping up and down the room by that time—came bouncing over to Felix. "Mein Gott, you see these gray hairs?" he screams. "That boy has been the cause! His doings are going to bring me to my grave!"

Discipline him, did you say? Nobody ever was able to discipline Fritz since he could walk. He may have been sent away at times to fortresses. I don't know. If he was, it made no impression on his mind. No, it wasn't that he was spoiled. It was national; it was in him. He'd have his way, he'd do as he pleased, or die.

"I'm a throwback," he used to say of himself, meaning it in the dog-breeder's sense. No, I don't know what ancestral trait he imagined he threw back to. English characteristics, maybe. That was the way he explained himself, as far as he ever did.

He had several dogs always. I remember an Irish terrier, an English bull, and a couple of others, but none of German breeds. "Can't keep a German dog," he'd say. "That Irishman of mine eats 'em up faster than I can get 'em." And then he'd laugh. He used to make a point of saying such things where the thirty-third degree Germans, especially army men, could hear.

Naturally the army men detested him. Their name for him was "Cockney Fritz"—they made no bones of it, either. Of course they'd been brought up to hate anything English. He wouldn't smoke a German-made cigarette, although you could get them as good as any in the world. His were made for him in London. So were his clothes and his shoes, and everything else a man of his taste uses that could be made there. I know. Felix came by any quantity of clothes through him, of course. The last time I saw Felix he told me he had enough clothes saved up to last him the rest of his life.

Yes, sir—Fritz loved England. He used to slip over there incognito a lot oftener than the public ever knew. He'd take Felix along and they'd see a big prize-fight, or attend the Henley crew races, or some other sporting event. Then they'd do a show and London by lamplight and come home next day. Fritz used to say again and again that he'd love to live in England.

When And Where Sherman Said It

Out of the moil and welter of war, in all ages, strong and unforgetable expressions have been evolved. It is not often that the circumstances of their birth are known. How Sherman's came into being is related in Everybody's Magazine in this wise:

You and I and the vaudeville artists and the popular-song composers and the after-dinner speakers and the contributors to the funny magazines have been saying for years and years that General Sherman said it.

"War is Hell."

Before his death the General tried to recall the when and where of his famous epigram, and even instituted a search in 1891 of his records and newspapers, without finding any evidence that would establish the matter.

Now comes John Koolbeck, of Harlan, Iowa, to solve the mystery, Mr. Koolbeck, who has been the active manager of a cafe in Harlan for twenty-four years, is an old soldier.

"It was in '63, after the battle of Vicksburg," says Veteran Koolbeck. "General Sherman was commanding both the infantry and cavalry of the Western Department. At that particular time the army was crossing the River Pearl at Jackson, Mississippi, on a pontoon bridge. General Sherman sat on his horse at the water's edge in deep meditation. The infantry had crossed. Just as the cavalry, headed by General Winslow, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry (I was his aide-de-camp), started across the bridge, General Sherman suddenly broke his silence with the remark, 'War is Hell, boys.' He called it out to us in a loud voice. I was in the headline with General Winslow, so I heard him very clearly. We were going after General Johnson, of the Confederate army, whom we had driven across the river. The realisation that war is hell seemed to have come over the General suddenly. General Johnson had been worrying us. It was up to us to hurry after him and catch him. I think it was sort of sympathy for his troops that General Sherman wanted to express in his remark. It seemed like an attempt on his part to let the boys know that he knew war wasn't any fun, too, and that he knew they'd go on just the same. I can remember it as if it had been yesterday."

General Winslow is dead. The other members of his staff were considerably older than Mr. Koolbeck, so he believes that he is the only living man who heard General Sherman say "War is Hell," at the River Pearl.

EARTHQUAKE WEATHER

A recent article in The Monthly Weather Review revives the old question whether a particular type of weather does or does not prevail just before an earthquake. Says this paper:

"The expression 'earthquake weather' is frequently heard in California and in some other regions subject to earthquakes. It is applied to a heavy, oppressive feeling in the air: heat, calm, little cloud, and more or less haze. This is much the same kind of weather as prevails before a summer thunderstorm, and perhaps the popular mind has extended the association from one phenomenon to the other.

"Professor Humphreys, in charge of the seismological work of the United States Weather Bureau, has made the plausible suggestion that the 'earthquake weather' notion is probably of psychological origin; the general state of irritation and sensitiveness produced by the kind of weather above described inclines us to sharper observation of earthquake disturbances and accentuates the impression they make on our senses; thus we retain more vivid memories of the quakes occurring during such weather than of those occurring on more soothing days.

"In some countries particular forms of cloud are alleged to forbode earthquakes, and there is a widespread belief that earthquake shocks produce mist, fog and rain. The idea that barometric fluctuations are connected with earthquakes rests upon a much more substantial foundation."

U. S. MINERAL PRODUCTION

Survey Report Shows $5,010,948,000 In Value Of 1917 Total

The United States Geological Survey yesterday issued a statement placing the value of the minerals produced in the United States during 1917 at $5,010,948,000, an increase of $1,496,976,000, or approximately 43 percent from the former record of $3,513,972,000 made in 1916. Blast furnace production, which includes pig iron and ferro alloys, copper, coal and petroleum, made up 74 percent of the total value of minerals produced and 88 percent of the 1917 increase.

A new record was established by metals in 1917, the amount produced being valued at nearly $2,092,000,000 and representing 42 percent of the total value of the minerals. They showed an increase of $471,316,000, or 29 percent, from the 1916 production, estimated at $1,620,508,000. Blast furnace products contributed nearly 90 percent of the total increase. Gains were made in the value of aluminum, copper, lead and silver, but decreases in th value of gold and zinc.

The value of the non-metallic products in 1917 was 58 percent of the value of all minerals produced. They increased $1,010,459,000, or nearly 54 percent, from the former records of $1,878,464,000, established in 1916. The 1917 value totalled $2,888,923,000. Of that total increase coal alone represented 66 percent, while coal and petroleum combined represented 85 percent of the increase.

PRESIDENT WILSON
and his typewriter.

"THE PRESIDENT works his own typewriter."

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France."

—said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that the President was using his new

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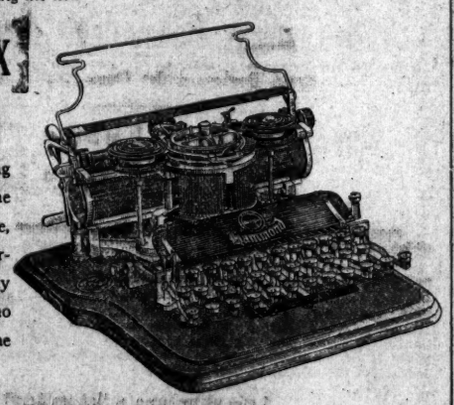

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PEACE CONGRESS

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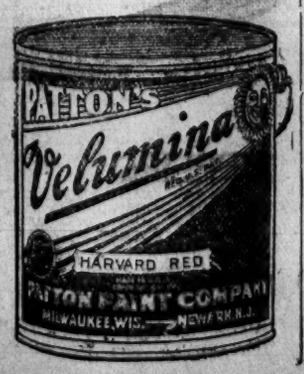

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41 FRENCH GENERALS KILLED DURING WAR

Five Were Commanders Of Divisions And 36 Of Brigades

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to information supplied by the Ministry of War, 41 French generals, of whom five were generals commanding divisions and 36 brigadier-generals, were killed by the enemy between 1914 and 1918.

MONARCHIST REBELLION IN PORTUGAL RESTRICTED

Strong Only In Oporto And Vicinity, Says Legation In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 6.—The Portuguese Legation in London states that the Monarchical rebellion remains restricted to the town of Oporto and the neighboring region. The rebels are practically encircled and it is expected that the rising will be suppressed within a few days.

Britain Allocates Ships To Australia

599,000 Tons Of General Loading Allowed For Three Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, February 6.—A telegram from the Colonial Secretary has informed the Commonwealth Government that the Shipping Controller has allocated to Australia for February, March and April 599,000 tons of general loading and 41,000 tons of refrigerated loading.

JAPAN'S BUDGET ADVANCES

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 10.—In the House of Representatives the Budget was passed through the Committee stage unanimously.

M.P.'s TAKE OATHS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The ceremony of swearing in the members of the House of Commons took place today. The Sinn Feiners did not attend.

AMERICAN SALVAGE EXPERTS

The old story about saving every part of the pig but the squeal seems awfully old stuff to some of the salvage experts in the American Army Overseas. Give them, for example, one lone pant-leg, ripped off a doughboy while passing through a bunch of wire.

Do they cut it up into first-class private's buttons? No; they hang on to it until another lone pant-leg, a mate to it, comes in. Then they put the two side by side and see what can be done about it.

If the rips are fairly neat ones, right down the rear center seam and through the crotch, they patch up the two half-pants and make the tout ensemble look like a brand new issue pair. Then the finished product is re-issued. If the rips are not so neat, if one of the stray pantlegs overlaps more than it should or is torn to boot, they fix it up as best they can for some P.W. to wear. "Half a pant may become a whole pant, by watchful waiting for its buddy" seems to be their motto.

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'Vanity Fair'

Edgar Warwick's new "revusical" comedy company, according to all the laws of chance, should have been rotten when they made their first appearance at the Astor House last night. They had to put up with a ridiculously small stage for the turns they are carrying; they had their big audience all sitting on a level, which made it difficult for it to see all that it ought to have seen; and again it was quite impossible to carry scenery. As a matter of fact so well did the company work together that they compelled the audience to enthusiastically appreciate them.

There were twenty-one numbers on the program and to pick out all the good ones would mean setting down just twenty-one, plus frequent encores.

Like the original "Court Cards" the feature of the whole delightful show was the evidence given of perfect rehearsal. Not a single item was let down by any careless work. The ensemble was splendid. Lots of attention has also been given to costuming the various numbers with the result that "Vanity Fair" is a brilliant sparkle from start to finish. In the opening half Miss Shirley Cooke with some Margaret Cooper stunts at the piano hit hard and scored heavily. Then there was a delightful number called "Pacific Memories" which drew tremendous applause. Whenever Leslie Holmes was on the stage it was a signal to laugh. He worked everyone up to such a pitch that at last he only had to make his way in from the wings to bring forth giggles which swelled in to roars of laughter.

Every one of the players is a fine artist in his or her own particular line but their real charm is their attention to detail and rehearsal effect. "Vanity Fair" can be very strongly recommended.

DOMINO.

Y. W. C. A. WORK IN RUSSIA

A party of seven additional secretaries to assist in carrying on the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in Russia will sail for Vladivostok about January 15, it was announced yesterday by the War Work Council of the organisation. Several other secretaries have already begun the work there, although for a few months there was a stop in sending workers because of the conditions there and the difficulty of enrolling volunteers here.

"The welfare work in Russia includes organisation work among girls, work for refugee women, hostess house entertainments, and extensive work in the hospitals where the Y. W. C. A. is organising committees to make plans for the soldiers when they come out of the hospitals," said the announcement. "A new hostess house for American soldiers, where 300 men are fed and entertained each day, has just been opened. Officials are now working on a 'Make Russia Popular' campaign, and it is believed that within a few months the work in Russia will be as popular as that in France."

EMPRESS IS DELAYED

The Empress of Russia, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong tomorrow from Liverpool and Havre, will not reach the southern port until Friday, according to a cable received yesterday by the local offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

GOVERNMENT INSURES AMERICAN WHEAT PRICE

Fund Of Billion Gold Voted By Congress To Guarantee Against Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 7.—The Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed on a bill providing a fund of G.$1,000 million in order to give effect to the price guaranteed by the Government of G.$2.26 per bushel for the 1919 wheat crop. If the price falls below G.$2.26 a bushel the Government will make up the difference.

Peace Delegates Will Rush Work

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Allied Council heard today, included the formation of a State, with a population of about twelve million, generally within the boundaries of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia. The Czecho-Slovaks consequently claim the whole of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovak Silesia. They are also ready to adopt the Ruthenes dwelling on the left bank of the Upper Tisza if the latter so desire and propose to join their territory to that of the Jugo-Slavs. Thus the Germans would be cut off from the Orient and the new Slav States would have more solidarity as they would have points of contact with routes to the sea and Italy.

The Czecho-Slovak Republic particularly demands the internationalisation of the Danube, Elbe and Vistula, and of the Pressburg-Trieste-Fiume railway. Further, the Czecho-Slovaks contend that the construction of a railway between Prague-Pilsen-Stuttgart - Strasburg - Paris would strike a blow at the old German control of communications in Central Europe.

Arab Case Is Presented

London, February 6.—An official communique from Paris today reports:

The representatives of the Great Powers met this afternoon when Emir Feisal presented the case of the Arabs.

The International Labor Legislation Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Samuel Gompers, met today. The Commission commenced a detailed examination of the draft convention. The two first articles of the draft were adopted.

To Prepare For Wilson's Return

Paris, February 7.—With the departure of Mr. Lloyd George tomorrow and President Wilson on the 13th, a period of intensive work will begin in the commission with a view to preparing material against President Wilson's return.

A high British official, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, forecasted the conclusion of peace at mid-summer. He said that there were many things on which an agreement had not yet been reached but very few on which the Conference was not nearer agreement. He hoped that the coming lull in the active work of the Council of Great Powers would enable a settlement of the difficulties of various parties: for instance, Greece and Italy and Italy and Jugo-Slavia may come to terms without the intermediary of the Conference. He understood that the question of the freedom of the seas was to be left to the League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George returns to England tomorrow.

During Mr. Lloyd George's absence, Lord Milner will be one of the British delegates.

It has now been decided that General Botha will not go to Poland. He will remain in Paris in connection with the Czecho-Slovak question while General Carton de Wiart probably replaces him on the Polish Mission.

An official communique from Paris today announces:

M. Kramarz, Venizelos, Dmowski and Diamandy, representing respectively the Czecho-Slovak Republic, Greece, Poland and Rumania, have taken their seats as members of the League of Nations Commission, which yesterday evening approved articles dealing with questions of the greatest importance concerning the positive functions of the League. Half the draft has now been covered.

Armistice Questions Discussed

Marshal Foch, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, General Bliss and General Weygand attended today's meeting of the Supreme War Council, which considered the new conditions for the armistice, which is due for renewal on the 17th, and the measures necessary owing to Germany's non-delivery of rolling stock, her failure to place German merchant shipping at the disposal of the Allies, her failure to surrender all her submarines and her refusal to accede to certain demands which are indispensable for the application of the armistice. The Council deliberated with regard to the relative proportions of the Allied forces to be maintained in the occupied territories of Germany and Turkey.

A well informed French quarter expresses the opinion that the Associated Powers may consider the question of the occupation of Dantzig and also the Dantzig-Thorn railway.

An official communique from Paris today announces:

The Great Powers and representatives of the Supreme War Council discussed today the terms for the extension of the armistice with Germany. They will continue the discussion tomorrow.

The International Labor Legislation Committee discussed the representation which should be given to governments and organisations of employers and work people in the proposed permanent International Conference. It was resolved that women be equally eligible with men as delegates to the Conference.

Amsterdam, February 7.—According to reports from Berlin, at the sitting of the Armistice Commission at Spa on February 2, the German Government was asked to state what quantities of timber, chemical products and coaltar Germany could export in return for foodstuffs.

Britain Not Relenting

Paris, February 5.—From ill-informed paragraphs which have appeared in the Allied press, the opinion seems to be getting abroad that the British delegates are weakening on the question of demanding from Germany and Austria full reparation for the damage caused in the war. Inquiry in a well-informed quarter has elicited the assurance that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. Great Britain, it was added, stands where she did in this matter and it is practically certain she will find her legitimate demands met by the Conference.

A large display of all kinds of

HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY, SILK, PONGEES, ETC.

Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY

19, Nanking Road

中國精益眼鏡公司

Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics,
AND
Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

P.352 Nanking Road

BRITISH TYRES FOR BRITISH CAR OWNERS

BUY THE TYRE THAT WILL PROVE QUALITY OF SERVICE

R. O. M. TYRES

Stocked by

SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

SHANGHAI

Sole Agents

AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. WAR OFFICE

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEFFA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PESELER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several parents to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD FARRELL, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEX KNOWLEDGE

Five books by William Lee Howard, M. D. who presents facts as they are. **Mex. $1.50 each.**

1. FACTS FOR THE MARRIED. This book is written in the form of consultations. Each consultation takes up with husband and wife a different phase of sex relations.

2. SEX PROBLEMS SOLVED. Character and success are determined by the quality and quantity of sexuality in both sexes.

What part of your hidden forces has been keeping you from health, mental peace and success? This book will tell you.

3. CONFIDENTIAL CHATS WITH GIRLS. A response to the movement for wider dissemination of knowledge on sex and eugenics.

4. CONFIDENTIAL CHATS WITH BOYS. Just as the title indicates—a frank talk with boys to show them the way to a normal, happy life.

5. PLAIN FACTS ON SEX HYGIENE. Instructions for avoiding the peril that threatens YOUR son, daughter, wife and self.

CHOW TZU KONG, Bookseller
111 Szechuen Road, SHANGHAI

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 1st March, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000
1	Second Prize		12,000
1	Third Prize		6,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000 each	4,000
5	Fifth Prizes	1,000 „	5,000
10	Sixth Prizes	300 „	3,000
20	Seventh Prizes	100 „	2,000
50	Eighth Prizes	50 „	2,500
700	Ninth Prizes	20 „	14,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	500 „	1,000
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 „	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 „	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 „	200
10	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	25 „	250
20	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	12 „	240
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	15 „	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	12 „	5,988
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize.	12 „	5,988
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize.	10 „	9,980
2495	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of fifth Prize	10 „	2,4950
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of First Prize	30 „	2,970
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of Second Prize	20 „	1,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of Third Prize	10 „	990
6117	drawn ticket	Total	$161,021

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1919

PENSION PRIVÉE

92-37 Range Road
Telephone North 1173

High-class Boarding-House and Restaurant

All modern comforts; moderate terms.

LAND WANTED

Wanted to buy, not less than thirty mou in a single block, within five minutes walk of the Bubbling Well tram terminus, either inside or outside Settlement limits. Replies to be addressed to Box No. 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

21125

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club

NOTICE

The regular annual meeting of the SHANGHAI AMATEUR BASEBALL CLUB will be held at the Carlton Cafe, third floor, on Friday, February 14, 1919, at 5.15 p.m.

J. B. DAVIES,
Hon. Secretary.

21129

NASAL CATARRH
Hay Fever--Cold in the Head

For applying inside and outside
ELY'S CREAM BALM
WANDER'S CORYZINE
MENTHOLATUM—Tubes and Jars
CAMPHORATED VASELINE
For spraying from an Atomizer
CAMPHO—MENTHOL SPRAY—Oily
SELLER'S ANTISEPTIC—Non-oily
For Inhaling from a handkerchief
VAPEX INHALANT

All excellent preparations and recommended.

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists:
opposite the Garden Bridge.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 907.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Wednesday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 8th February, 1919.

21110

AMERICA

We are pleased to offer our services to

BUY
American provisions, merchandise, dry goods, machinery and supplies of all kinds.

SELL
native produce, oils, raw materials and manufactured goods.

CABLE
requests for quotations, samples etc., have prompt attention.

CREDIT REPORT
filed with
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
Shanghai

Overseas Sales Corporation
30 Union Square, New York City.
Cable Address: Schaumaned, New York.

21056

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

The Yue Yuen Commercial and Savings Bank of Shanghai
行限蓄儲業商資合源豫

IN pursuance of the tendency of the times and for the consolidation of our foundation, this Bank has been formed, being converted from the Yu Yuan Bank, with a capital of Tls. 300,000, all fully paid up; and our old proprietor, the Chen Family of Soochow, continues to be our shareholder, assuming unlimited liability for the business of this Bank. Loans granted on both current and fixed-term mortgages, savings deposits on current and fixed accounts accepted; and bills accepted and discounted for all banking institutions of outports; and also all other descriptions of banking business transacted. Five, large, foreign style storehouses are provided on North Soochow Road and North Fokien Road for the storage of merchandise which can be pledged as mortgages for loans from this Bank. Very reasonable terms to our customers.

General Office:—
NO. 64 NINGPO ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Telephone: Central 2463.

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to

J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.

P. O. Box 115 20380

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner, for the Municipal year 1919.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

Shanghai, February 1, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate-General.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain

21032

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE
ANOTHER 50 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN
72% TUNGSTEN
had arrived here
PRICE ABOUT TLS. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)
Apply to
Mr. Y. P. TSENG,
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD.

21116

ALCOHOL AND INFLUENZA

From an article in "The London Times," under the above heading:—

"Against drunkenness I feel as bitter as the most ascetic total abstainer, but I do not see why many valuable lives should be lost because the extremists, for the moment, are able to withhold from the general public a valuable remedy such as liquor, which is in some degree a preventative, and in many cases of acute heart failure from excess of toxins, the handiest and most effective resource."

Elephant Head Old Tom Gin

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies,
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

EDEN HOSPITAL
Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

WESTERN BRANCH
TEL. 5346
121 AVE. JOFFRE
(Founded in 1899)
V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators
9 BUBBLING WELL RD
TELEPHONE 1719

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

Thos. and Wm. Smith's
FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE
From 2¾" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne
W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR — PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING RIBBON, PENCIL OR CARBON
from $12.00 upwards according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
4 Canton Road, Shanghai, Phone, Central 4778

Stewart Motor-Driven
WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a court interpreter by an established Law Office. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

21131 F.13.

WANTED, British or American lady and Chinese gentleman to teach Chinese boys English, two to five hours a day. Please state experience, qualifications and salary expected to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

21118 F.11.

WANTED, lady to teach High School English in Girls' Boarding School, Kiukiang. Reply to Principal, C. E. Merrill, Kiukiang.

21120 F.15.

WANTED by reliable American Company, a thoroughly experienced accountant (foreigner). Reply, stating age and salary expected, to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

21127 F.12.

WANTED, a Chinese clerk with a thorough knowledge of Chinese land and property deeds and titles, and some knowledge of Chinese law. Must be able to speak English. Apply, stating salary expected, to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

21107 F. 12

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinsan Gardens. Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with modern bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends Hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, stabling and garage Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, two young Americans for high class mess. Superior accommodations. Tennis court, garage, sleeping porch, large rooms. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, unfurnished, newly decorated flat of two large bright rooms, verandah, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters, including one large attic room with bath, Tls. 40. Wayside district, next to trams. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

21090 F-12

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC young man, quick at figures, writes a neat hand, desires position. Has knowledge of shorthand, bookkeeping, etc. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

21112 F.13.

CHINESE stenographer wishes immediate employment; has experience. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

21119 F.13.

FOREIGNER with good knowledge of bookeeping, accounts and typewriting, seeks position in mercantile firm, preferably in trade with Russia. Has had eight years commercial and banking experience throughout China, Japan and Siberia, and good Anglo-Russian correspondent. Undeniable credentials. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

21094 F-12

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced Chinese typist. No objection to outports. Apply to No. P-D 1681 Haining Road.

21101 F. 11.

AMERICAN stenographer (female) wishes position with reliable firm. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

21100 F. 11.

AS Godown Keeper o.s.p. for a Russian, 20 years; has been on active service. Used to work in a business, willing, reliable and honest. Speaks a little English. Well recommended. Please apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

21103 F. 11.

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese who has six years' experience in bookkeeping. Wishes to join foreign bank or firm at moderate salary. Good reference. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

21080 F-14

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED one or two rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Furnished or unfurnished. Reply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

21122 F.14.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED immediately, private lessons in dancing. Fox Trot and Waltz. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

21093 F-11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, from May 1st for six months or one year, six-roomed house, three bathrooms (Avenue Joffre), mosquito screens, telephone, etc. (Furniture can be purchased). Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

21126 F.13.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21060

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

21043

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST DOG: Pekingese pug (female) amber and white, answering to the name of "Bobette," strayed on the 8th instant, corner 9 Avenue Joffre and Rue du Consulat. Reward will be paid to finder by A. W. Brun, 200 Bubbling Well Road.

21132

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

ONE room office to rent, Jinkee Road. Steam heat, light included, Tls. 28.00. Reply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

21122 F.14.

TO LET, offices on Nanking Road; southern exposure, four rooms. Tls. 100. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

21123 F.13.

TO LET, two bright rooms, suitable for offices. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

21095 F-11

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, complete electric light plant. Engine, 50 K.W., 220 volt D.C. generator and switchboard. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

21130 F.12.

FOR SALE, Indian-cylinder (horizontal) motor-cycle, in use three months. In perfect condition. Tls. 225, or nearest offer. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

21124 F.16.

FOR SALE, Horse, bay, 15½ hands, rising 12 years, very fast and safe. Also round-backed Victoria by Horse Bazaar, rubber tires new. Harness and mafoos' clothes. Feed bin, harness rack, etc. Together or separate. Offers to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

21124 F.16.

FOR SALE, a Rosencranz piano for $350; in good condition. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

21067 F-12

FOR SALE, one new Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

21087 F-11

FOR SALE, one new typewriter, Remington 10 (rebuilt), for $110. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

21087 F-11

FOR SALE: English bulldog, brindle; splendid pedigree; registered New York Kennel Club. Owner leaving. Price reasonable. Apply Box No. 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

21061 F.11.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 10, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/10½=Tls. 4.10
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $5.67
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 116=Tls. 86.21
@ 72.3=Mex. $119.24
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate;....72
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 275
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1860
Native Interest ..... Tls. .02

Bar Silver ..... 48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76⅝

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/10⅛
London	Demand 4/10⅜
India	T.T. 325½
Paris	T.T. 634
Paris	Demand 637
New York	T.T. 116
New York	Demand 116¼
Hongkong	T.T. 65
Japan	T.T. 44⅞
Batavia	T.T. 280
Singapore	T.T. 48½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 4/11⅛
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/1
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/1⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/1⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/1⅜
New York	o/d Docy. 117½
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 121½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,330	=Tls.	100
Roubles 100	=Mex.	$10.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For February

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0½			£1
,, 1 @ 653		Francs	7.27
,, 0.75 @ 119½		Gold	$1
,, 1 @ 43½		Yen	2.53
,, 1 @ 15		Rupees	4.19
,, 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50
,, 1 @ —		Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 10, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 7% Debc. 1917 @ Tls. 96.50
Telephones Tls. 78.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 8.65 March

Unofficial

Telephones Tls. 78.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 88.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 8.40
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917 @ Tls. 97.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 10, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

F.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1915 @ Tls. 70.00 cash

TRADE CONDITIONS IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, February 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Federal Reserve Board's monthly review says that business conditions are characterised by a slackening production in anticipation of the reduction of prices. There is only a slight falling off in retail business.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 28.—Today's Cotton prices were:

	f	s.	d.
Egyptian Full Good Fair Sakellaridis			27.30d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal			15.79d.
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple			18.08d.

SILK DELIVERIES

Reuter's Service

London, January 28.—The following deliveries of silk are reported:

	Bales.
China Silk	189
Canton Silk	83
Japan Silk	194

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 28.—Today's Metal prices are:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	90	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90 % Copper f.o.b.	105	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	35	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask)	20	10	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½ %)		13½	
Standard Tin (cash)	246	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	56	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	242	10	0

MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 28.—Today's rates and quotations are:

Consols, 2½% for a-c	£59¼
French Rentes 3% for a-c	Frs. 63
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs.25.97½
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.76⅛
Japan 4% Bonds	Y.82
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854/55	Rs. 53½
Bar Silver	48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3½%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	5/0½
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at days)	5/0½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£112 0s. 0d.
Shells (ord)	£4 0s. 9d.
Indos (Pref.)	£4 12s. 6d.
Indos (Def.)	£48 10s. 0d.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 8.—(Via Loyns and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
War Loans:	
3 percent	65.10
4 percent 1917	75.80
Liberty Loans:	
4 percent 1918	75.50
5 percent	92.00

Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	35,000	36,000
Amherst	6,945	6,155
Anglo-Dutch	65,500	87,000
Anglo-Java	187,000	210,000
Ayer Tawah	27,000	26,643
Batu Anam	24,060	20,473
Bukit Toh Along	17,595	19,572
Bute	18,085	18,203
Chempedak	10,000	12,000
Chemor	25,112	22,168
Cheng	17,597	21,160
Consolidated	59,897	56,573
Dominion	47,186	48,595
Gula Kalumpong	107,100	130,500
Java Consolidated	77,000	78,000
Kamunting	29,100	30,230
Kapala	10,619	10,966
Kapayang	15,700	—
Karan	10,780	11,600
Kota Bahroe	39,324	40,647
Kroewoek	55,000	58,000
Langkat	71,100	74,032
Padang	26,500	25,500
Permata	7,580	—
Pengkalan	14,884	15,946
Repah	21,800	16,000
Samagaga	19,000	22,000
Semambu	15,308	11,698
See Kee	9,853	—
Senawang	39,093	40,214
Shanghai-Malay	25,733	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	11,134	10,000
Shanghai-Seremban	12,947	13,354
Shanghai-Pahang	14,636	15,851
Shanghai-Sumatra	19,730	—
Shanghai-Klebang	14,400	—
Sua Manggis	22,000	—
Sungala	13,353	13,871
Sungei Duri	28,134	31,362
Taiping	14,115	—
Tanah Merah	42,300	38,000
Tebong	78,000	82,000
Ulobri	5,949	5,832
Ziangbe	74,000	67,000

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 28.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 0½d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 0¾d. buyers.
Tendency of market, firmer.
Previous quotation, London, Jan. 27:
Spot, 2s. 0¼d. paid.
April to June, 2s. 0¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, dull

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

"Kvkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478. 1 The Bund.

FREIGHT JAM DELAYS SHIPS AT VLADIVOSTOK

Supplies Piled High Along Shores Cannot Be Moved Into The Country

Tokio, January 26.—Vladivostok is blocked by freight, not by ice. This unusual condition of the Siberian port, at Russia's eastern gateway, through which the Allies are attempting to lend economic aid, is described by travelers who have recently arrived from the North.

The uselessness of attempting any relief in Russia without the reorganization of the railroads first being accomplished, they say, is illustrated by the present condition of the Vladivostok wharves, where thousands upon thousands of tons of freight are piled along the shores of the Golden Horn Bay in such a manner as to make the unloading of ships almost impossible.

The port authorities find it impossible to carry out sailing schedules because there is not room on the docks to unload the freight that arrives. The warehouses have been loaded to capacity for years. The Penza, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which was scheduled to leave Vladivostok last Saturday at noon did not get away until 5 o'clock of the following day.

Millions In War Stores

War stores piled high along the shores of the Vladivostok harbor long have been one of the sights of Vladivostok, and with the recent activities of the American War Trade Board, the Japanese economic mission, the Red Cross and the various army supply departments, the piles of freight have become higher and higher. Four months ago it was estimated that the war stores in the open in Vladivostok and vicinity were worth more than $700,000,000. The decision of various Allied governments to attempt to solve the Russian problem by sending supplies into the country has brought about more serious congestion at the port.

Ice-Breakers Keep Port Open

Shipload after shipload of supplies have been shipped to Vladivostok, but the goods can be moved no further into the country because of the demoralisation of the transportation facilities. Ships arrive, and are unloaded with great difficulty. The cargoes are taken from the holds and piled right at the shore line. Recently goods have not even been taken ashore, but is placed upon lighters that are tied up at the docks. The American Red Cross has five such lighters tied up at Vladivostok. The estire shore line from the American army base, at the head of the Golden Horn Bay, down to the Russian Volunteer Fleet dock, is piled high with freight.

There is no relief in sight for the freight congestion situation until the railroads are put into order, and the goods now piled in Vladivostok can be moved into the country, where it is needed, according to late arrivals from Siberia.

Ice-breakers keep the Vladivostok harbor open throughout the winter, and although every ship that enters or leaves the Siberian port must run through an ice-field approximately fifty miles across, this is accomplished without difficulty.

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund

WHITE ZINC -:- WHITE LEAD
RED LEAD -:- RED OXIDE
MARINE PAINTS
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Canada

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund

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Melkonian Egyptian
Handmade Cigarettes
are carefully blended with the best Turkish & Macedonian Tobacco Leaf.....
Put up in three distinctive brands.....
"AMON-RE" "HORUS" & "PRINCE"
Smokers will find them both a pleasing and a unique smoke.
Especially the "AMON-RE"
Which represents the best in Smoke-Dom.

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Prestige in every sphere

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TOKYO ELECTRIC CO., and China lamp Co.
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A-40

During the War
10,000
Oliver
Typewriters
were bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLF

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.45	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.32	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.23	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.37	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.23	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	..	18.30	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	17.46	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.90	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	..	10.20	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep	..	..	16.45	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	3.15	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	6.00	Thro. Pass.	..	..	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	..	*1.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	3.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	..	3.56	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	22.18	15.08	17.59	20.20	3.16
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16 00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.27	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.50
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.2	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.25	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.28*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	19.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15	
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Longkong—N. J. STABB.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Harbin	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches a. Agencies:

Peking	Taiyua	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Shang hang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

華 豐 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kidkiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Choseh.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with. *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000.000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240.000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Manager
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. Novara, from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tascalusa	Jan.	7
Nanking	Jan.	17
Venezuela	Jan.	18
Sequoya	Jan.	24
Ecuador	Feb.	3
Siberia Maru	Feb.	3
China	Feb.	10
For Seattle		
Kashima Maru	Jan.	4
Katori Maru	Feb.	1
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	Jan.	16
Javary	Jan.	16
Justin	Jan.	23
For Vancouver		
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	13
Empress of Japan	Jan.	18
Melville Dollar	Feb.	7
For London, etc.		
Toyama Maru	Jan.	8
Pembrokeshire	Jan.	29
Kalomo	Jan.	31
Benarty	Feb.	3
Borneo Maru	Feb.	3
For Liverpool		
Polyphemus	Jan.	4
Tamba Maru	Jan.	20
For Marseilles:		
Katia	Jan.	14
Sphinx	Jan.	25
Porthos	Feb.	1
For Naples, etc.,		
Roma	Feb.	2
For Odessa		
Shilka	Jan.	18
For Europe		
Seifuku Maru	Jan.	2
Tofuku Maru	Jan.	21
Tajima Maru	Feb.	7
For Bombay		
Dunera	Feb.	10

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$650 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ....(	$156
Indo-China Pref... (	
"Shell"	134/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$162 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134 S.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 87½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$122½ S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 127½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 57 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 154 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.35 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$98
Green Island	$8.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 22 C.N.I.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 69 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 78
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Feb. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. . Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 15
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per American boat ..... Feb. 1
For Australia
Per C.N. s.s. Sunning ..... Feb. 12
For Europe, etc.,
Per P. & O. s.s. Nore ..... Feb. 17

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M. . Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Feb 17

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	15	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	16	Settle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb.	23	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	1	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb.	12	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	14	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Feb.	14	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	15	Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	15	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	18	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	19	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	23	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	25	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	15	London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	16	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	17	London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	26	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	—	London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	London, etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	17	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	11	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	8.00*Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12	— Hongkong & Canton	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	12	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Feb.	13	noon Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	16	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Chi.	B. & S.
Feb.	18	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	11	— Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb.	11	10.00*W'wei, Chefoo & T'tao	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	11	7.30*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb.	14	3.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Feb.	15	— Chinwangtao	Hero	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb.	14	10.30*Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	9	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	9	Hongkong and Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	9	Amoy & Swatow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	9	D.L. S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	9	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb.	9	Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	9	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	10	— Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	10	— F'chow, K'lung & T'kao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
—	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain Taiguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 6 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, February 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kwei Lee, Captain J. Banett, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wachang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday February 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, February 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, February 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee,** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, February 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru,** Captain K. Takerita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Friday, February 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, February 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,935, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Friday, February 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Naavigtion Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, February 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, February 19,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 11,** at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsinkong,** Captain J. Halket, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning,** Capt. W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 13,** at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 16,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tele. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 18,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, February 20.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 11,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for **TIENTSIN.**—The Kailan Mining Administration S. S. **Hero,** will despatch on **Saturday, February 15.** For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Tekami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, February 24.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 an 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru,** Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Saturady, Feb. 22,** at For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru,** Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Feb.** at —— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Passage: Telephone Central 401. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. —
S.S. Venezuela	April —	Ecuador	April 5

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb. 21
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
*CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons)	Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
*ALPS MARU .....(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.
ANDES MARU ..(15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,		April

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

*LUZON MARU .....(8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, Beginning of March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave.
AFRICA MARU ..(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU ..(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU. (3,000 tons)	Capt. J. Fukami,	Feb. 22	Feb. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU. (5,000 tons)	Capt. M. Tsuboi,	Feb. 18	Feb. 20

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 1st

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Asia	May 24	Monteagle	May 31
Monteagle	June 14	Empress of Russia	June 7
Empress of Russia	June 21		

†Monteagle calls at Moji

*Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 15
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*

North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings

'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN, Acting Agent.

CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS

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JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

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N.Y.K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasumi,	Feb. 16
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 14
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 18
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iteuno,	Feb. 25

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 12
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Kawai,	Feb 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 19
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22

KOBE TO SEATTLE

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Feb. 16

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Nishijma,	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Niohimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1960	1080
1925	635	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
1940	650	.	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2240	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	.	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
710	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	634	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1603
745	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1133	121	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	926
1601	702	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1746	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1726	1812
1089	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1163	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1550	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1032
1818	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	630	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
650	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1155	2325	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1443
1208	2345	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
730			0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.			1626
1420			193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.			910

Yenchowfu-Tsaingchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1340	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1055	1445	2255	a. Tsaingchow d.	535	1115	1855	655	1235	1925	a. Tsochuang d.	705	1305	1945

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

OLD HINDENBURG FIXED FOR LIFE; GOES TO FARM

Ex-German Artillery Horse Gets In Right With Yankee Soldiers

(Stars and Stripes)

How to get one chestnut horse—weight 1,750 pounds—back to New Hampshire is the problem that is giving one Machine-Gun Battalion as much thought as is the question of when that battalion is going to return. Somehow—it can't be figured out just now—that horse must be in the line when the battalion marches through the streets of Concord or Manchester on its triumphant return.

For Old Hindenburg—what are name and nationality and sex when it comes to naming a horse?—has been on the roll of this outfit now for two months; he has gone into battle with it; he has eaten when times were good and rations plentiful, hay as well as corned willie, and hungered the same as the men when the ration carts and supply trucks fell behind in the advance. Many a machine-gun man remembers old Hindenburg's back as a sanctuary at a time when he feared he would have to fall out because of foot weariness.

Hindenburg never crossed the Atlantic. He lived on the other side of the Rhine for the greater part of his young horse life, and he joined the battalion wholly by accident on one of those thrilling days when the German army was moving back through the Argonne and the new armies of America were pressing on.

Hindenburg Comes To Life

Dead horses are thick on every battlefield road, but a New Hampshire farmer, touched by the sight of miles of animal wastage, felt a thrill of genuine sorrow when he saw two huge horses lying side by side in their traces in front of a German artillery limber. He mechanically kicked at the nearest hoof, and then up rose Hindenburg, floundering with the weight of the harness that linked him to the wagon pole and the dead horse on the other side. A high explosive fragment had stopped that other horse, but Old Hindenburg had not been touched.

Hindenburg—they christened him on the spot—had no objections at all to joining the battalion. He proved his worth right away when they loaded on his platform-like back a half dozn heavy packs. Like the well-trained horse he was, he simply fell into the column and went plodding along. An officer, growing curious, expressed some doubts as to the legality of Hindenburg's acquirement, but Hindenburg's farmer friend explained the difficulty away.

"He just followed us, sir," said the New Hampshire boy.

No Chance For Artillerymen

Wherever the machine-gunners went, Hindenburg went, too. Days of shell-fire and fearful nights of moving in the darkness found the big chestnut horse always ready to carry a wounded man to an aid post or to give a lift to three or four wearied and spent soldiers. If they could, the battalion would vote a D.S.C. to the big horse, and they have always been watchful lest some avaricious artillery outfit take him away.

There were several days when the boys felt sorry for Hindenburg. That was when the advance, quickening, carried the battalion into a region of shell-plowed hills and roads—a region that had been the German back lines. Hindenburg became restless and gave many signs that he was on familiar ground. He would try to turn off roads where there were big lettered signs "links-gefahren" or "rechtsgefahren," and there was one crossroads where he would stop invariably and whinny.

The Empty Sentry Box

Here he would make many curious movements with his ears, and turn his head for a look behind, and always he would trot over to the empty sentry box and sniff and then give a sort of a forlorn whinny. But the old Landwehr sentry, who may be presumed to have, handed him a carrot now and then in the old days never came out of the sentry box.

"Yes, sir, we're going to take Hindenburg back with us," said the New Hampshire boy, who had just come out of the hospital, the shell wound in his back healed perfectly. "As fast as this train will take me, I'm going back to the outfit, and I know I'll find him waiting for me. I want to give him a home for life back on the old farm."

Launch Services

Friday, Februrny 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, February 18, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Japan & America, via Moji..	T'shima Maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shuntien	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	20.00	17.00	..	..	..	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Hsinkong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo	Klangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia, via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tomorrow.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Australia, via Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, February 13.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Seattle direct	American boa	..	..	12.00	..	..	11.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Friday, February 14.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostock..	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	b9.00	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Yamashiro M.	..	s8.30	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	s8.30	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 15, 1919.							
Japan & America, via Moji..	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	c10.00	9.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, February 17.							
Swatow and Hongkong.....	Tingchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Hongkong, S. Ports Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Nore	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, February 18, 1919.							
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru	..	..	..	..	f11.30	11.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9:30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

D Registered articles and letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m., parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

E Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parceal post and money orders 10:30 a.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW			Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Oct.	10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct.	18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
			Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
			Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
			Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
			Kanshen	Chi. g-b.				
			Lienkien	Chi. g-b.				
BNB	Nov.	8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
	Nov.	15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
	Nov.	11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
8P	Dec.	31	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
K.N.D.	Jan.	11	Bee	Br. g-b.				
9p.	Jan.	17	Saga	Jap. g-b.				

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Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 10 —	Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 10 —	Hankow	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 10 —	Hongkong	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 10 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 10 —	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 10 —	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

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Fabbrica Italian Automobili Torino ..... Fiat Cars

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ANTI-OPIUM SOCIETY ORGANISED IN PEKING

Officials Attend Enthusiastic Mass Meeting And President Sends Message

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 9.—A great mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium was attended by high Chinese and foreign officials, members of the Legations, educationalists and businessmen. Bishop Norris presided. Stirring addresses were delivered by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, Sir Francis Aglen; Tsai Yuan-pei, the Chancellor of Peking University; Chang I-pang, the Vice-Minister of Justice; Mr. Tenney and Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

Huang Kai-wen, representing President Hsu Shih-chang, read the following message from the President:

"It has always been my aim to suppress the horrible opium vice since my inauguration. Not only have I sent high officials to supervise the destruction of the opium stored in Shanghai but I have issued circular orders to civil and military officials strictly to prohibit the cultivation of poppy and to punish traders and smugglers without mercy. I have spared no efforts in this matter but the execution of the task requires the co-operation of everyone to insure success. I am glad to learn that the members of your society are so enthusiastic in anti-opium work that you are holding a meeting today for that purpose, that you are passing a resolution that China should be entitled freely to prevent the importation of opium, morphia, etcetera, and that you intend telegraphing to the Peace Conference on the subject. Your activity is highly appreciated and the uplifting of mankind thereby will greatly increase the happiness of the Chinese people. Your valuable services will certainly win success. I take this opportunity to thank you all."

At the conclusion of the addresses, which were received with enthusiasm, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

(1) To organise the Anti-Opium Association of China.

(2) After recounting the present conditions of the opium and drug traffic, it was resolved that united action should be taken by Chinese and foreign officials and civilians throughout China to firmly support the Government's policy against opium, for which it is necessary to urge the Governments which have not yet ratified The Hague Opium Convention of 1913 to do so immediately.

(3) It was resolved to telegraph the Peace Conference in Paris expressing the popular desire to suppress the drug traffic and demanding united action by the foreign powers to control the exportation of such drugs and to leave China free and unhampered to eradicate the evil within the borders of China.

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

Last Four Nights

CHARLES HOWITT

and

A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

Monday, 10th: Owing to the enormous demand for seats

Brieux's Great Work

"Damaged Goods"

(for adults only)

Tuesday, 11th: Somerset Maughan's charming comedy

"Caroline"

Title Role .....Gertrude F. Godart

Wednesday, 12th: Stanley Houghton's brilliant domestic comedy

"The Younger Generation"

A Special Matinee on Saturday, 8th, at 3 o'clock, of the Popular Irish comedy.

"Peg o' My Heart"

Prices $3, $2 and $1, children under twelve half-price

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THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

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On February 11th, 12th and 13th

WALLACE REID

and

MYRTLE STEDMAN

in

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"THE WORLD APART"

Five Parts

Showing on Friday, 14th,

"MARCELLINI MILLIONS"

APOLLO THEATRE

Tuesday, February 11th and 12th

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" 19.—"The Hooded Terror Unmasked"

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IRENE CASTLE

in

"THE MYSTERIOUS CLIENT"

A Great Pathe Photo-Play.

FRENCH-AMERICAN LINE BEGINS RUNNING AGAIN

First Ship Sails From New York For Havre Since War Began

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 9.—(Via Lyons and Kourkaza).—A message from New York says that the French Trans-Atlantic service from New York to Havre, which has been suspended for more than four years, was resumed on February 8 by the departure of the s.s. La Lorraine for Havre.

Simultaneously this inaugurated the resumption of the commercial services of the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique and the re-establishment of its direct service between New York and Havre, which has been interrupted since the outbreak of war. In future there will be a regular weekly departure of these mailboats for Havre. In four days the company has despatched three ships with more than 4,000 passengers. Among the passengers on board the s.s. La Lorraine was the French Minister to Brazil.

'Damaged Goods'

"Damaged Goods" is the most talked about play that we have seen staged at the Lyceum in recent years. The house was simply crowded on Friday night and again last night quite a goodly number turned out to see the production.

Curiously enough, the playing of "Damaged Goods" comes at a time when an influential local committee are being severely called over the coals for flooding the place with literature that perhaps shocks, perhaps does harm and which certainly opens people's eyes to the grave dangers both of immorality and neglect. Ought we to give a warning to our youth? If we do will it arouse an unsavory curiosity? Will knowledge prove a deterrent or will the flesh still be too strong? Should the sufferer through ignorance or neglect endanger the national as well as the individual life? These are questions that need answering when discussing "Damaged Goods." I hated listening to many of the lines but I also hate castor oil, yet castor oil is at times wonderfully beneficial.

But apart from the play itself I considered the Howitt-Phillips interpretation of it excellent. Howitt and Waring were wonderfully effective; Miss Godart as the Nurse was convincing; Miss Doris Phillips with her portrayal of the wife gained everybody's sympathy and a really excellent little character study was supplied by Miss Maude Edwards as "The Girl."

Tonight: "Caroline," with Miss Godart in the lead.

Quite one of the company's most interesting plays will be staged on Wednesday when "The Younger Generation" will be the subject. It was written by Stanley Houghton, a young playwright who astonished the theatrical world some few years ago with "Hindle Wakes." His genius lay in the fact that he chose for his subject Lancashire middle class society which he knew so well and among whom he was born and lived.

"The Younger Generation" is a sparkling comedy full of humor and pathos and it can be very heartily recommended to a Shanghai audience by

DOMINO.

S.S. VENEZUELA RELEASED

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, February 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Among four steamers released from requisition by the Shipping Board and turned back to their owners today was the Venezuela at San Francisco.

TING PAO-CHIEN'S DEATH RESULT OF SECOND ATTACK

Assassins Of Former Shansi Governor Made Previous Attempt On His Life

The attack which resulted in the assassination of Ting Pao-chien, former Governor of Shansi, last Saturday was the second which had been made on the former Manchu official within a month, according to evidence produced at the inquest held over the body yesterday. The inquest was held at the residence, 248 Shanhaikwan Road, by Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui.

The story of the previous attempt on Mr Ting's life was told by the Rev. Evan Morgan, one of the victim's close friends, to whose home the latter was bound for a call when he was shot. The attack occurred about a month ago, the witness stated, when a shot was fired at him from near the Ellis Kadoorie School—the neighborhood of Saturday's shooting. On the first occasion but one shot was fired, breaking a window over the intended victim's head. Mr. Ting's small son witnessed the firing of the shot.

No additional light was thrown upon the possible motive for the slaying by the evidence adduced at the inquest, though it was stated that Mr. Ting was in fear of emissaries of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The Rev. Morgan testified that he was with the wounded man for a considerable time before he died and though the sufferer was conscious to the end he made no statement regarding the shooting. In reply to a question on the subject he had made no reply and Mr. Morgan gave it as his opinion that he really knew nothing regarding the attack and had no theory as to its cause.

The principal testimony regarding the attack was given by Mr. Ting's private ricsha coolie. He stated that he was conveying his master to the Rev. Morgan's home on North Szechuen Road Extension. They were going east on Shanhaikwan Road and were nearing the San Hai Li when the witness heard a report which he took to be the explosion of a cracker. There was a second report and then his master shouted. Turning about he saw that his master had been shot and heard him say "I have no life. I have no life."

The coolie stated that he saw a man dash into an alleyway holding a pistol in his hand. This man's hat fell off and was picked up by a second man who followed the first into the alley. Both men wore short black jackets but the witness did not see their faces and thought he could not identify them. After the shooting the coolie took his master home and assisted in carrying him upstairs.

Chief Inspector Aiers stated that there were many alleyways leading off Shanhaikwan Road near the scene of the attack and said that it would be easily possible for the assassins to escape through to Avenue Road. The Chief Inspector stated that a Chinese constable was on patrol over this portion of Shanhaikwan Road day and night and would, in the natural course of things, pass the spot where the shots were fired at about 9:15 a.m., about ten minutes after the shooting. This man had heard nothing about the affair when he passed.

Detective Inspector Fitzgibbon said that little could be learned in the neighborhood of the attack. An accountant in a charcoal shop had been found who said he had heard three shots but who saw nothing unusual when he looked out the front door of the shop.

Dr. A. G. Parrot gave evidence regarding the wounds inflicted. They were three in number, one through the shoulder, one at the base of the throat and one, the most serious, to the left of the spine at the margin of the ribs. The shots had evidently been fired from the right side. A 32 caliber automatic pistol was evidently the weapon used.

A verdict of death from bullet wounds inflicted by a person or persons unknown was returned.

New French Envoy En Route To Tokio

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, February 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Among the passengers on the steamer Espagne arriving from France today was M. Edmond Bapst, newly appointed French Ambassador to Japan.

LOCAL MOSLEMS THANKED

Mr. F. Thawer, President of the Shanghai Indian Moslem Community, has received the following letter from Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.M.C.G. H.M. Consul-General, in reply to a congratulatory message despatched to His Majesty the King Emperor.

H.B.M. Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 5, 1919.

Sir,—I am directed by H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that he duly laid before The King your telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the signing of the armistice, and that he has received the King's commands to convey to the Indian Moslem Community of Shanghai His Majesty's sincere thanks for their kind congratulations and loyal sentiments. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul General.

Annie Tiffany, Old Stage Star, Is Dead

Noted For Versatility And For Irish Character Parts—Was Over 70

Syracuse, N. Y., December 31.—Annie Ward Tiffany, once regarded by dramatic critics as one of the most versatile actresses on the stage, died at her home here today. She was more than 70 years old.

In her stage career Miss Tiffany played every sort of part, from Topsy to Lady Macbeth, but she built up her reputation on her portrayal of Irish character parts in her earlier days. Of her success in these roles she once said:

"I am of Irish birth, so that when I act an Irishwoman it's more or less to the manner born. I am pretty well versed in Irish characteristics, and I know what a certain type of Irishwoman would or would not do. I know the gestures she would employ and so forth."

Of Realistic School

Of the realistic school, Miss Tiffany had a wholesome dislike for studied theatrical tricks in acting. Her only dramatic education was in the school of experience and in this school she worked her way up from the kindergarten. The main thing in acting, she always held, was to reproduce human nature as it really exists.

"The actors and actresses who are continually striving for theatrical effect," she would say in defense of her theory, "must necessarily appear artificial—and there should be nothing artificial or unnatural in acting if the actor is supposed to 'hold the mirror up to nature.'"

Miss Tiffany was born in Limerick, Ireland, but came to this country with her parents when a child. She made her debut in the 60's, her first appearance being in the role of Pitty Pat in "The Hidden Hand." Her manager, R. E. J. Miles, didn't give her the part to learn, but merely told her what to say and laid particular emphasis on the necessity of speaking loud.

Played In Philadelphia

A year or two later found her playing soubrette roles at the Arch Street Theater in Philadelphia, where she made a hit as Nancy Sykes. In 1867 she became a regular member of the Wallack stock company and appeared in "Much Ado About Nothing," "Dearer Than Life," "Speed the Plough" and other plays. Subsequently she appeared as leading lady at Col. Sinn's Park Theater and Hyde and Behman's Grand Opera House in Brooklyn. Some of her popular roles were:

Olensk, in "Mazeppa"; Mrs. Smith, in the first New York production of "M'Liss" Emile de Lesparre, in the "Corsican Brothers"; Eve and Naomi, in the "The Deluge"; Agnes Constant and Louisa Goodwin, in "Across the Continent"; Violet Biolette Vernet, in "The Vigilantes"; Aodua, in "Around the World in Eighty Days"; Kathleen Cavanaugh, in "Peep o' Day," and the Child Stealer, in "East Lynne."

In 1890 she produced "The Stepdaughter" at the Windsor Theater, appearing as Peggy Logan in that play. In 1893 she played the title role in her own production of Alfred Kennedy's "Lady Blarney."

Miss Tiffany married Charles C. Green, the theatrical manager. Her daughter, known to the stage as "Maude Tiffany," has achieved some success in emotional roles.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to notify our patrons that we have cancelled our arrangements with the Edgar Warwick "Vanity Fair" Company owing to certain remarks on a leaflet inserted in the program at Lyceum Theater on Friday, February 7th.

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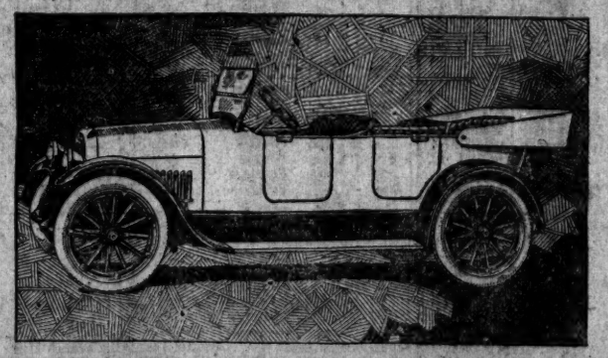

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